U.S. Note to China Reportedly Tells Of F-5s for Taiwan

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON — The United States has sent a high-level message to China that it will proceed with co-production of the F-5E fighter aircraft with Taiwan, wellplaced administration sources have Some sources said Friday that

the U.S. message was transmitted in a letter from President Reagan to the Chinese leadership and delivered in Peking by Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. in the past week. But White House officials would not confirm that the communication involved a presidential

U.S. officials said that although the president's latest action had been foreshadowed by an earlier decision six months ago, the ad-ministration was still braced for a strong reaction from Peking, which has streamously opposed continuing American arms sales to Taiwan and warned of serious consequenc-

In Peking, the Chinese Foreign Ministry reacted cantiously Saturday to a promise by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz to sup-port the sale of defensive weapons to Taiwan, The Associated Press reported

["Our stand is consistent and is known to all," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in answer to reporters' questions about Mr. Shultz's statement last Wednesday during his Senate confirmation

hearings. [Foreign diplomats said the ministry's statement was cantious and noted that China declined to launch headlong into a condemnation of the new secretary of state. There is no doubt, however, that China adamantly is opposed to arms sales, they said.]

Long Negotiations On Jan. 11, the State Depart-

ment announced that Mr. Reagan had decided to let Taiwan buy additional F-5E fighter planes but not more advanced ancraft. But long diplomatic exchanges with Polyage as many working souths and internal debate within the administration had raised some doubts in conservative ranks, among others, about when and whether the decision would be put into effect.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican, along with other conservatives has been pressing the president to proceed on the F-5E issue to demonstrate the administration's commitment to Taiwan and its determination to fulfill provisions of the Taiwan Relations
Act, passed by Congress to preserve the military supplies to
Taiwan after the Carter administration established full diplomatic

relations with Peking.
Senior U.S. officials said that the president had still not made a decision on notifying Congress that he had approved the F-5E deal with Taiwan. They said he was awaiting a report from Mr. Hummel on "the temperature" in Peking following the latest com-

Last Wednesday, Sen. Goldwater used the confirmation bearings for Mr. Shultz to complain that the formal notice to Congress had been delayed and withheld and to press Mr. Shultz to support prompt action on the issue.

"Of course, a decision to send

something up here will be the president's decision," Mr. Shultz said. "My advice to him would be to do it. But he will have to decide that."
The fact that Mr. Shultz was ready to make such a strong public statement was taken as an indication that Mr. Reagan had decided to break the long diplomatic logiam on the issue.

Thursday, Sen. Goldwater said he had been informed that the president had decided to continue arms sales to Taiwan "as they are needed." He called this decision a defeat for those in the administration who wanted to "cave in to Red China and dump Taiwan."

Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had cautioned the White House against unneces-sary friction with Peking over arms sales to Taiwan and in effect had fought a delaying action against implementing the president's Janu-ary decision to proceed on co-pro-But in the weeks before Mr.

Haig's resignation, the White House had become increasingly frustrated with his approach and the delays it was causing. Eager to demonstrate to Congress that it stood by Taiwan, the White House wanted to send Congress a letter as soon as possible authorizing the Northrop Corp. to continue co-production in Taiwan of the F-5E

The Reagan administration had already considered this a compromise concession to Peking because Taiwan had wanted a more advanced fighter, known as the FX.



A crowd filled a square in Tel Aviv Saturday night to support the Israeli war policy in Lebanon. Mayor Shlomo Lahat, a

sponsor, estimated that 250,000 people attended, which would make it the largest demonstration in the country's history.

Israel to Await Talks Between Reagan, Arabs

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Cabinet agreed Sunday to wait until President Reagan has met with Syrian and Saudi officials on Tuesday before making any further decisions about how to get trapped Palestinian guerrillas out of West Beirut, an Israeli official reported.

Israeli officials reported that there had appeared to be a split in the Cabinet during deliberations over what to do next.

Many ministers accused the uerrillas, as well as Syria and Saudi Arabia, of stalling in the negoti-ations being conducted in Beirut by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. spe-cial envoy in the Middle East, the

Some ministers felt the Cabinet should take an immediate decision on new measures to force out the Palestinian terrorists from Beirut," he told reporters.

But a majority of the Cabinet

were trying to persuade Syria to admit the guerrillas and their fami-The Syrians agreed about 10

to reach an agreement.

Lebanese capital.

days ago to accept the guerrillas but then changed their minds, the officials said Sunday.

Reagan's meeting with the Syrian

Prime Minister Menachem Re-

gin warned Saturday that the guer-

rillas have fewer than 30 days to

quit their besieged bases in the

Mr. Reagan and the new U.S. secretary of state, George P.

Shultz, are to confer with the Syr-

ian foreign minister, Abdel Halim

Khaddam, and the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal.

The two foreign ministers represent the Arab League in the efforts

lieved the Saudis and Americans

The Israeli officials said they be-

and Saudi foreign ministers in Washington on Tuesday," he add-

One Israeli official said Mr. Habib had "again asked us to be a bit more patient and the government reluctantly agreed. But the minis-ters asked the prime minister to make it clear it will not tolerate Arab stalling tactics much longer." The Israeli officials also report-

ed Sunday that no progress had been made in negotiations on getting the Palestinians out of Beirut and that it would be "unrealistic" for Israel to wait 30 days for diplomatic results.

Briefing reporters after the Cabinet meeting, officials said Israel was losing political ground and the Palestinians were gaining world sympathy as the negotiations dragged on without progress.

'Temporary Sanctuary' The Israeli defense minister,

Ariel Sharon, offered Saturday to give the Palestinians "temporary sanctuary" in Israel in a bid to break the impasse in the talks. Israel is considering a military

peration to drive the estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas out of West Beirut but is deterred by the prospect of heavy casualties and by U.S. opposition to such an as-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Foreign Policy Under Shultz Is Expected to Reflect Reagan's Ideology

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service WASHINGTON - From the outset, the foreign

policy of the Reagan administration was driven by powerful ideological views and pent-up political forces, by people who felt that the overriding need was to blunt the Soviet challenge. Everything else arms control, relations with allies, improving ties with developing countries — had to be subordinated to Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

acted as if the only way to derail this locomotive was by throwing his body publicly on the tracks. The tactic worked until he overplayed his hand. In a way, his weaknesses, insecurities and assertiveness translated into bureaucratic strength. One of the questions being asked about the new

secretary of state, George P. Shultz, is whether his personal strengths, nonconfrontational style and willinguess to be a team player will result in bureaucratic

In a recent editorial, The Wall Street Journal remarked: "The main fault we found during Shultz's five and a half years with President Nixon was that he did not defend his own principles strongly enough. A long-standing foe of economic intervention, he stayed on when Nixon in August, 1971, launched a disastrous policy of wage and price control. He did not even flinch when Nixon made him secretary of the Nixon administration put it: "Somehow authority

trying to make the wage-price policy work."

The editorial came to the same conclusion that a number of White House officials were expressing pri-vately last week: This will not be a problem since Mr. Shultz and President Reagan agree on almost every-

Even if Mr. Shultz and Mr. Reagan agree on everything now, what will happen once the new secretary is meshed in the perspectives of the State Depart-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ment? Having to deal with the concerns of other countries has turned the heads of almost every recent secretary of state. Another key question is whether Mr. Shultz arrived

too late to make much of a difference in any direc-

These questions fill the present vacuum of uncerainty. It is simply not clear, for example, whether Mr. Haig often succeeded because Mr. Keagan feared

to run over him or because Mr. Haig's arguments By all accounts, Mr. Shultz is quite capable of hav-

flows toward him, so he doesn't need to throw his of foreign policy. This is perhaps borne out by a conbody in the way. For all Mr. Reagan's happy anticipation last week

to "having George with us as a member of the team," a certain level of institutional tension between the State Department bureaucracy and the politicians in the White House is inevitable. This can be alleviated by personnel changes, which people who claim to know said Mr. Shultz will do within the next 60 days. The conflict with the White House can also be

muted simply by not painting decisions that go against the State Department as losses, as Mr. Haig was wont to do. According to one of these sources, You won't know when George wins or loses." The question has arisen several times as to why Mr.

Shultz was not offered the position in the first place. The answer, according to two people familiar with the circumstances, was that someone in Mr. Reagan's in-ner circle told the president that Mr. Shultz was not

Interested.

It will be difficult to gauge the new bureaucratic balance of power. Only Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger remains of the original big three composed also of Mr. Haig and Richard V. Allen, who was replaced as national security adviser by William

By all accounts, the real powerhouse now is Mr. his unquestioned loyalty to Mr. Reagan and the president's expressed desire to be seen as clearly in charge

panies but by West European companies producing under license was a case in point. His edging toward approving the sale of new jet fighters for Taiwan at the risk of embittering relations with China is anoth-A move to improve relations with the Palestine Lib-

His decision to ban the sale of oil and gas equip-

ment to the Soviet Union not only by American com-

servative trend in Mr. Reagan's recent moves.

eration Organization and Arab states on the ground that the Arabs are more important than Israel in the struggle against Moscow would be contrary to campaign rhetoric, but it would also underline a certain conservative trend. Mr. Shultz, in his testimony before the Senate For-

eign Relations Committee last week, made clear that he either agrees with these courses of action or is prepared to go along with them.

White House officials have contended all along that Mr. Reagan has consistent views about the world

and what to do with American power. They decried the lack of consistency in Carter administration poli-cy and have bemoaned their own lack of consistency for the last year and a half. The reason for that inconsistency, as they see it, was Mr. Haig. If the Reagan administration is, in fact, about to

failure or Mr. Shultz.

In Ground, Air Battles LONDON - Iran claimed furher successes against Iraq on Sunday, indicating that heavy fighting close to their border was continu-

Iran Claims Successes

A military communiqué said that in the latest operation inside Iraq, Iranian troops had destroyed two brigades and one battalion, killing or wounding more than 850 Iraqis and capturing more than 800. Tehran radio, monitored in London quoted the communique as saying Iranian forces had knocked out 116 Iraqi tanks and armored troop carriers.

Iranian fighters and helicopters raided targets inside Iraq, inflicting heavy damage and casualties, the communique said. It did not say when or where the latest operation took place, but the recent fighting has been concentrated around the Iraqi oil city of Basra, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the common border at the head of the Gulf.

The latest Iraqi statement, carried by the official Iraqi news agency, said 2,300 Iranian troops had been killed and a large number captured in the past 24 hours. The speaker of Iran's parlia-ment, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsan-

jani, in a speech before parliament, warned Sunday that Iran would take action against any Gulf states who supply arms to Iraq, Tehran radio reported.

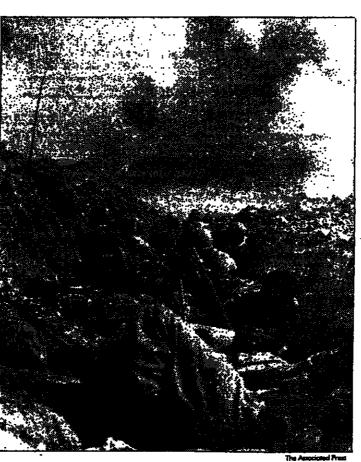
He said the Gulf states need not

fear Iran. His country has no territorial ambitions, he said, but "if truckloads of arms continue to go to Iraq then Iran will have the right to an appropriate response."

Mr. Rafsanjani's warning came one day after Iraq's deputy pre-mier, Taha Yasin Ramadan, left for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, two Arab oil states that have supported Iraq in its 22-month conflict with Iran. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, like Iraq, are Arab states governed by Sunni Moslems. They fear that victory by the Ayatoliah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Shiite rulers of Iran will inflame revolutionary passions among the Shiite popula-tions of some of the smaller Gulf

In Beirut, the newspaper an-Nahar reported that Iraq will abro-gate its 15-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union unless the Soviet government fulfills its treaty obligations in the Iranian invasion.

The newspaper quoted unidenti-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Iranian forces, taking position in their trenches near Ahwaz, Iran, at the southern front. Tehran radio claimed Sunday that Iranian forces had inflicted further heavy casualties on Iraq.

Shelling, PLO Raid Are Reported As Negotiations Continue in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher
BEIRUT — Sporadic shelling
broke out around West Beirut on Sunday and the encircled Palestine Liberation Organization reported a nighttime raid against Israeli positions as negotiations to end the siege continued with no apparent Beirut Radio said Sunday's

shooting was intermittent and confined to the southern suburbs. where most of the estimated 6,000 fighters are concentrated. Each side said the other fired the first shots. The area has been largely quiet

since a cease-fire ended furious artillery battles a week ago that killed at least 60 people. Also Sunday, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said a guerril-

la unit had struck Israeli positions Saturday night at Mansouriye, in the hills east of Beirut. "Using rocket-propelled gre-nades and automatic weapons, the

guerrillas destroyed one tank and a heavy machinegun position, killing or wounding eight Israeli soldiers. The guerrillas returned safely to base," WAFA said. There was no immediate com-

ment from the Israeli military

Efforts to end the conflict went on as the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan. Throughout the talks to prevent an Israeli assault on the capital, Mr. Habib has been the key link with Israel, while Mr. Wazzan has maintained constant contact with the PLO.

Mr. Wazzan told the English-language magazine Monday Morning in Beirut that two key obstacles were slowing the negotiations
— the timing of the deployment of a multinational peace force in the city and the destination of guerril-

The PLO and Mr. Wazzan are insisting that the force be deployed before the PLO departure to protect West Beirut's population and the civilian Palestinians against reprisals. But Mr. Habib is said to be in favor of sending in the peace-keepers after the PLO's departure.

The United States, France, Italy, Greece, Austria and the Netherlands have agreed in principle to provide contingents to the force. Hopes for a breakthrough in the

talks are pinned on a meeting Tuesday in Washington between President Reagan and the Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers, Abdel Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud al-Faisal. It was originally believed that the trapped PLO forces would withdraw to Syria, but Damascus announced July 9 that it would not accept

Government sources also said they were still considering a PLO proposal that its fighters pull back temporarily to positions within Lebanon while final foreign destinations are arranged. Mr. Wazzan also said in a the

magazine interview that he was certain that Lebanon will not sign a unilateral peace treaty with Isra-

Israeli Official Slain

Kor, 35, director of public works on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, was shot to death Saturday by a gunman as he was shopping for vegetables in the Bethlehem marketplace, Israel radio and television networks reported.

Occupation forces placed the town under curfew immediately after the attack, but lifted the curfew a few hours later. About 100



Speculation Growing in U.K. About Major New Spy Scandal

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches
LONDON — Members of Parliament are urging Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to make a statement on national security amid speculation that a major new spy scandal is

The requests have been prompted by reports of a serious breach of security at the nerve center of Britain's intelligence network, the government communications headquarters at Cheltenham in the west of England.

Radio communications between foreign governments and armed forces are relayed there by listening stations all over the world. The information is shared under an agreement with the United States and NATO countries. On Thursday, Geoffrey Arthur Prime, 44, a Cheltenham taxi driver, was charged with unspecified acts of espionage over 13 years. Press reports said he had worked at the Cheltenham

center from 1968 to 1978. A Labor MP, Leo Abse, wrote to the government leader of the House of Commons

Sunday alleging an official cover-up of a recent report by a judge on security.

Mr. Abse wrote, "Spy scandal succeeds spy scandal and still the government fails to honor

Geoffrey Dickens, a Conservative MP, called for an emergency debate on the security of sensitive computers.

Labor MP Ted Leadbitter, who last year exposed the curator of the queen's art collection, Sir Anthony Blunt, as a former Soviet spy, said. "Ever since the Blunt affair I have not been convinced the whole truth has been made available to the House of Commons about lapses in security.

Several MPs have demanded that Mrs. Thatcher give a written reply in Parliament next week on whether she is satisfied with security of government communications estab-They say the leaks could be the most damag-

ing to any government since the Burgess, Ma-clean and Philby Soviet spy ring was unmasked several years ago. Several Sunday newspapers said ministers were denying that there was still a spy ring or a

double agent deep within the headquarters.

A former Cheltenham employee, Alec Lawrie, 59, called security at the Cheltenham base "lax and fossilized." Uniformed police were on guard at Cheltenham Friday for the first time, and the center's ■ Launch Under Attack is a nuclear war strategy that is to many thinkers an anathema ranking not far behind preemptive war. But for a supposedly unthinkable idea, it has been much discussed of

■ Starvation as a means by average Russians to extract visas from the Soviet state may seem, at the least, illadvised. But against the history of pressure tactics used to secure emigration, the recent rash of hunger strikes has a certain tragic logic. Page 5. ■ When Angola achieved independence from Portugal, those bent on creating a new order wrote a slogan that compared their revolution to a bicycle: If you stop pedaling, you fall off. Seven years later, the wheels are still turning, al-

though slowly. Page 6. ■ American Tom Watson won his fourth British Open golf championship, beating South African Nick Price by a shot at Troon, Scotland. Bobby Clampett, the leader for the

British Railroad Strike Collapses As Other Unions Refuse Support

LONDON - A two-week strike by Britain's locomotive engineers collapsed Sunday after it failed to gain support from other key trade unions. State-owned British Rail said normal service would resume Monday for its 1.4 million commuters and long-distance travelers.

The collapse of the strike was considered a victory for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who had backed British Rail's demand that the engineers accept changes in work conditions to upgrade Britain's deficit-ridden national railroad.

A formula for settling the dispute was reached over the weekend in long meetings involving the Trades Union Congress, British Rail, the engineer's union and the government's mediation service.

Union officials said the formula, a TUC proposal accepted by British Rail Saturday, called for the

depots where they already have been posted.

The union's policy-making conference will be recalled with the recommendation to accept flexible scheduling and support introduction of the new system at the 265 remaining depots, the officials

The union had argued that Brit-ish Rail's demand for seven- and nine-hour shifts would mean layoffs, while the company insisted the innovation would save \$68 million annually.

The TUC, a congress of the nation's unions, voted Saturday to in-sist that the locomotive engineers agree to scrap the eight-hour workday gained in a 1919 contract.

The TUC intervened after British Rail threatened to fire the 20,000 engineers and shut down the entire 11,000-mile (17,600-kilometer) rail network Wednesday. The congress feared the impact of a total rail shutdown on thousands acceptance in principle of flexible of jobs in other industries.

motive Engineers and Firemen, said his members were instructed to return to work at midnight Sun-

Conceding defeat, Mr. Buckton said. "This was a battle which could not be won without the support and assistance of the whole of the trade union movement, support which was not forthcoming.

"The issue at stake was whether the organized trade union movement would allow the management of a nationalized industry to impose changes on its employees without their agreement. Throughout, British Rail's ac-

finance and general purposes committee of the TUC." Mr. Buckton accused Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, of assisting British Rail by refusing to

support the engineers. The rail

TEL AVIV (UPI) - Yaacov

tions have received the full support of the government and now they have received the support of the

Shultz Consults Kissinger in Day of Middle East Meetings

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz called in the Israeli and Egyptian ambassadors Saturday and met all afternoon with Henry A. Kissinger and other expects in an effort to develop a new, longer-range policy for the Middle East, State Department officials said.

An official said it is possible that Mr. Shultz may decide to ask Mr. Kissinger, a former secretary of state, or other prominent Americans to undertake a special mission to the Middle East.

watched the chances drift by," the official explained. The new U.S. secretary of state, who was sworn in Friday, devoted his first full day in office to the Middle East.

He met Saturday morning for more than a half hour with Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador to the United States, and had a later session planned Saturday with Ashraf Ghorbal, Egypt's envoy.

In a related development, an aide said Mr. Shultz has recommended that President Reagan Mr. Shultz "has the strong sense that patterns are shifting in the term colleague, to the No. 2 job at that despite the problems in the

this year.

Possible No. 2

Mr. Dam, provost at the University of Chicago, worked with Mr. Shultz in the Office of Management and Budget and in the Treasury Department.

According to an Israeli diplomat, Mr. Shultz told Mr. Arens that he was the first ambassador invited by him to the State Department because he wanted to emphasize Mr. Reagan's continuing commitment to Israel's security. Mr.

Middle East and we'd be pretty dumb if we got stuck in the day-to-day muddle over Lebanon and sel Jr., who is expected to retire there are opportunities for achievthere are opportunities for achieving a breakthrough and Mr. Shultz intends to try and take advantage of them.

Mr. Shultz visited Israel and other Middle East countries a few years ago with Irving S. Shapiro, then the chief executive officer of DuPont Co. Now a lawyer in Wilmington, Del., Mr. Shapiro was invited to take part in the all-afternoon session with Mr. Kissinger

Another former associate at the session was Laurence H. Silberman, a San Francisco banker who served with Mr. Shultz when he was secretary of labor. Mr. Silber-

candidate for possible high office in the Reagan administration. The decision by Mr. Shultz to seek Mr. Kissinger's advice about the Middle East in such a visible

way was described by an aide as a sign that he intends to take more advantage of Mr. Kissinger's experience than had former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Admiration for Kissinger

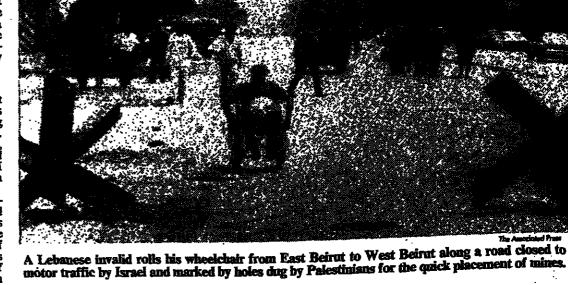
Mr. Shultz has said in the past that he admires Mr. Kissinger's skills in foreign affairs, having served with him under Mr. Nixon. In his current book of memoirs Mr. Kissinger said that "if I could choose one American to whom I would entrust the nation's fate in a crisis, it would be George Shultz." Others who took part in the ses-

sion that began with lunch and lasted through dinner, officials said were: Mr. Stoessel; Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs; Nicholas A. Veliotes, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; Paul Wolfowitz, director of policy planning; Richard Fairbanks, who had been Mr. Haig's special assistant on Middle East diplomacy; Robert C. McFarlane, deputy director of the Na-tional Security Council staff, and Robert C. Ames, chief specialist on the Middle East for the Central

Intelligence Agency.

One official said Mr. Shultz wants to get an appreciation of the present situation and the realistic possibilities. "He knows this is a crucial time for the region, but he doesn't want to become stuck with a desk officer mentality, becoming so engrossed in day-to-day decisions that the longer-range possibilities are lost," the official said. Mr. Shultz will meet Tuesday with Prince Sand al-Faisal, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, and Abdel Halim Khaddam, the foreign minister of Syria. They are coming to Washington to discuss with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz the Arab League's concerns about

Mr. Reagan has sent letters to several Arab leaders including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt asking for ideas about the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.



Lebanese Refugee Center Facing State of Chaos' as Food Runs Out

Israelis Admit Supplies

BEIRUT (AP) — The Israeli Army has eased its blockade to al-

low regular, small supplies of food

and medicine into West Beirut, but

the need for aid is increasing as the siege of the Palestinian-controlled half of the capital enters its sixth

week, an official of the Interna-

tional Committee of the Red Cross

a lack of concern.

said Sunday.

By Marvine Howe New York Times Service BAALBEK, Lebanon - The

main refugee relief center for eastern Lebanon is out of food. "We have to admit we're in a state of chaos," said the chief of the center, Ali Kansan. "The refugees are hungry and impatient, and all we have to give them is cooking oil and soap.

Mr. Kanaan, a Lebanese government official, said international aid is needed desperately. As he spoke, a crowd of angry refugees banged on the doors of the center demanding food, milk and medicine. The day before, refugees broke into the center's storeroom and, enraged at finding it empty, accused the relief workers of stealing the goods.

Total Put at 100,000

An estimated 100,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have fled to the Baalbek area to get away from the fighting in southern Lebanon and in Beirut, according to Mr. Ka-

"We are urging people to go home, because if the Israelis stay we will have a Lebanese refugee problem, like the Palestinian problem," he said. He added that so far only about 1,000 Lebanese and Palestinian families have returned to southern Lebanon, while more and more people are coming from the Beirut area.

Dima Sabi, a Unicef representative who came here to look into the refugees' needs, said, "The situation is very serious, because most of the refugees are women and children who fled here without any belongings, and so they need ev-

erything."
Unicel's center for emergency operations in Damascus has already sent two convoys to Baalbek with soap, water purifiers, medicine, blankets, tents and baby food, and the International Committee of the Red Cross has provided medical supplies and some

Whatever has been sent, however, is clearly not enough and the situation among the refugees is

Food Is Dispatched

In Damascus, Richard Gautier, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said six truckloads of food from Sandi Arabia were sent to the Baalbek relief center Thursday.

"Things are getting under con-troi and we expect the real needs of the refugees to be covered by the end of the month," Mr. Gantier said. He emphasized, however, that if the fighting gets worse in the Beirut area, there will certainly be a major influx of refugees to

In one school, 22 Lebanese families from the Beirut area are living in difficult conditions. None of them has enough blankets or mattresses. Ibrahim Shamass, a municipal employee, was given only two small foam-rubber mattresses and five blankets for his family of 12.

A group of 20 Palestinian families lodged in an unfinished three-story building are in worse condi-tion. "We need everything — but mostly blankets, because it gets so cold here at night," said Sobhieh Aladie, 22, who was breast-feeding her 10-day-old baby. She and her three other children came three weeks ago when the Israelis invaded Damur, a Palestinian settlement south of Beirut. The family is camped on the bare concrete with protection from the cold.

There is a militant atmosphere in the Palestinian camp on the outskirts of Baalbek, with nationalist music and progress reports on the fighting in Beirut blaring over the loudspeaker. The new Palestin ian refugees are a bitter lot with many horror stories of Israeli occupation. They voiced anger particularly against the United States for

Ugandan Troops Raid Major Guerrilla Bases

United Press International KAMPALA, Uganda - Government troops captured two men and a large quantity of weapons when they overran three major gnerrilla bases on the outskirts of Kampala in an attempt to break anti-govern-ment resistance, the Sunday Times

The Defense Ministry said the camps, in the Mpigi district 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Kampala, could accommodate 2,000 guerrillas, but it appeared the guerrillas had been warned of the raids and escaped. Uganda has

"We are dealing with 80,000 to 100,000 displaced persons, and that's not all of them," said a relief providing Israel with the most advanced arms and against other Arab countries for what they see as coordinator, Jurg Daetwyler. "Every day there are new ones, and to find them is quite a problem.

"The problem now is not just displaced persons, but people living in West Beirut for a long time. They have no job, no money. In two or three weeks it will be a big

No food shortage is apparent in the city. Stores still have stocks, and although fresh fruit and vegetables were scarce for a time, they are readily available now.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ruling Party Wins Election in Fiji

SUVA, Fiji — The ruling party of Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara narrowly defeated the Indian-led opposition Sunday in Fiji's general elections, which were marred by racial tension and charges of foreign intervention.

A record 87 percent of the electorate took part in the seven-day balloting that followed weeks of bitter campaigning between Sir Kamisese's mainly Fijian Alliance Party and the Indian-dominated National Feder-

The Alliance, which has ruled this nation since its first elections in 1972, lost eight of its 36 seats in the House of Representatives but won a five-year mandate to oversee the country. The National Federation, led by a Hindu lawyer, Jai Jam Reddy, won 22 seats, while a small Fijian provincial group picked up two others.

U.S. Stalling on Arms, Pravda Says

MOSCOW - The United States is stalling on the issue of reducing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe so that it can deploy Pershing and Cruise missiles in NATO countries, according to Pravda.

"The U.S. side is evading businesslike discussion of the issue of modear weapons in Europe, dragging out the time," the Communist Party's daily newspaper said Saturday. "The Washington-advertised zero option nction of Soviet me this case NATO would find itself possessed of a more than two-fold advantage in the number of delivery vehicles for medium-range weapons and a three-fold advantage in the number of nuclear warheads.

President Reagan proposed the "zero option," which calls for the Soviet Union to dismantle its SS-20 missiles targeted on Europe in exchange for the United States' canceling of plans to deploy more than 500 Persident ing-2 and Cruise missiles.

Freed Scholar Back From Afghanistan

LONDON - A respected British archaeologist, sentenced to death by Afghanistan but suddenly freed last week, returned home Sunday saying he was the victim of a campaign to discredit his government.

Ralph Pinder-Wilson, 63, director of the British Institute for Afghan Studies who confessed to subversion and smuggling old coins during a televised trial, was so weak that he had to spend several days in a New Delhi hospital before flying home. "In the end they said I would be released if I made a confession in a

television interview and I agreed," he said.

Somalia Reports Ethiopian Attack

NAIROBI - Somalia claimed that Ethiopian forces launched a new attack Sunday on the border town of Galdogob using Soviet-made tanks and artillery, but were driven back.

"The enemy has been defeated and is on the run," the official Someti press agency said in a dispatch to Nairobi. The press agency said the ground assault began in the morning but did not indicate how long the ighting lasted or whether there were any casualties.

Earlier in the two-week-old border hostilities, a Somali rebel group

claimed to have captured Galdogob, located in the Mudugh region about 375 miles (600 kilometers) northeast of Mogadishu. The Somali press agency said it was the third attack on Somali territory by Ethiopian forces during the weekend.

EEC Members Queried on Expansion

BRUSSELS - The president of the European Economic Community Commission, Gaston Thorn, has written to the EEC heads of government asking them to list any problems they foresee in future Spanish and Portuguese membership, sources said Sunday.

President François Mitterrand of France asked last month that a list

be drawn up of the problems that would be involved in EEC enlargement, which is officially scheduled for January, 1984. The request, seen by many community diplomats as a delaying action, reflected French concern at the impact of Spanish membership on its own economy, especially on French growers of Mediterranean farm products. There are similar worries about other fields, such as Portugal's textile

U.S., Others Renew Whaling Fight

BRIGHTON, England — The United States, Britain, France, Australia and the Seychelles joined forces Sunday for a renewed and probably bitter fight to outlaw the killing of whales in large quantities and for a

worldwide ban on killing scarce sperm whales,
In the past, Japan and the Soviet Union, backed by Iceland, Norway, South Korea and a small number of other countries have been able it block bans on whale killing. But at this year's conference of the 35-nation International Whaling Commission, the anti-whaling forces appeared likely to get the three-fourths majority required under commis-

Japan has warned that if they succeed, it will quit the commission and carry on whaling on its own, unrestricted by the 1946 International Whaling Convention. In retaliation, the United States has threatened to bar Japanese fishermen from profitable U.S. coastal waters.

Hanoi Says Troops Leave Cambodia

BANGKOK - Vietnam has begin a partial withdrawak of troops from Cambodia, Vietnam's news agency reported Sanday.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announced plans for the move on July 7 as a step in seeking a reduction in Thailand's support for Khmer Rouge guerrilles.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has demanded a total withdrawal of the estimated 180,000 Victnamese income which invaded

Israel Seems to Be Ready for Assault on Beirut Army Leaders Consider Move Inevitable if Diplomacy Fails

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service NEW YORK — An impression is growing among Western military intelligence officers that the Israeli Army is prepared — if diplomatic measures fail — to root out the military elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization in West

The Israelis understand, a highly qualified Israeli source said, that storming PLO strongholds would involve casualties that, even if acceptable militarily, would feed opposition in Israel to the war. They also understand that casualties among the civilian population in West Beirut would exacerbate criticism of their policies.

Balancing these factors is the 1sraeli military conviction that the survival of the PLO in West Beirut would amount to a serious setback for national policy.

At the same time, Israeli intelligence reports emphasize that the PLO forces in West Beirut are better armed than they had expected. The Israelis contend that the Palestinian guerrillas have more than a million rounds of ammunition of all types and that they are equipped with Soviet-made 130mm rockets and guns. The rocket launchers are mobile and can fire 40 rounds in quick succession, then move to a new position.

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM -- Israel was re-

ported Sunday to have told the U.S. government it had not violat-

ed its agreement concerning the

use of American-provided cluster

bombs because they had been

aimed only against military tar-

Israeli radio, reporting on the

content of the Israeli reply deliv-

ered Friday to Secretary of State

George P. Shultz, said the govern-

ment had justified its use of the

deadly bombs on the ground that

the Syrian entry into the fighting

had turned it into a "fuil-scale

quoted the Israeli explanation, "it

had been permissible for Israel to

No Other Details

conditions laid down in the sale of

U.S. arms," the Israeli government

No other detailed account of the

reportedly told Mr. Shultz

They had been used "within the

use the cluster bombs."

"In these conditions," the radio

The prospect of heavy casualties

army, an Israeli pointed out, is drawn from "the core of our na-**NEWS ANALYSIS**

mechanic, an experienced farmer, an accountant The possibility of heavy casualties among Lebanese civilians also causes concern. But Israeli sources do not believe these would be as heavy as specialists in the West estimate. They say that in urban warfare civilians soon learn to adjust by living in cellars or, during a pause in the fighting fleeing to safety outside the battle zone.

The PLO would enter a battle for West Beirut with some advantages. It would be fighting in a built-up area that it knows well and in which the defender has an edge. Moreover, the guerrillas believe they are more experienced in urban warfare than the Israelis, who have not fought a city battle since 1967, when they seized the Arab sector of Jerusalem from Jor-

The Israelis, displaying their Western intelligence sources be-customary confidence, believe they lieve that the Israelis now have the

gist of the Israeli argument.

ternational reported.

President Reagan said Sunday

the administration has begun a

major review of all the problems

involved in the current Middle

East crisis, including whether to

send new shipments of cluster

bombs to Israel, United Press In-

by helicopter after spending the

weekend at the presidential retreat

at Camp David, Md. Asked if it is

a good time to review the question

Reagan said: "This is what is on

our minds right now, everything to

do with the Middle East and trying

Privately, officials in Washing-

to find answers to that problem."]

ton said the Pentagon had already

ordered a hold on a new shipment

to Israel of 155mm artillery shells

Sources in Jerusalem said. "Isra-

el used cluster bombs only for de-

fensive purposes and against mili-

tary targets only."

that function like cluster bombs.

further arms to Israel, Mr.

Mr. Reagan made the comment

The PLO also has large stocks of can overcome these Palestinian adshoulder-fired anti-tank weapons. and artillery bombardment ap-pears to have been put aside for in city fighting is evidently one reason the high command in Tel the moment, largely because in past operations of this type it has Aviv has counseled caution. The not sufficed to liquidate opposi-

that Israel radio was quoting di- to have expressed regret over the

to the public.

Instead, they are thinking in terms of point-to-point advances, each advance covered by heavy fire from machine guns and mor-tars. These tactics demand a great tion; when a soldier dies we are not losing simply a soldier but a

deal from infantry, even infantry as well trained as that of the Israeli While accepting the seriousness of the military problem, Israeli sources emphasize that they see no hope of stability in Lebanon or in the Middle East generally until the PLO is eliminated as a military

Until that is done, they contend, the PLO will be a magnet for anti-Israeli and anti-American elements throughout the region, and the So-viet Union will continue to train PLO soldiers in platoon leader-ship, anti-aircraft technology and intelligence. The Russians, a Western intelligence source said, have 100fs. made a minor military investment in the PLO but the result has been a force that has been able to keep the Israelis occupied for nearly two

play this card. An Israeli armored brigade, which has a war strength of 3,500 men and 80 to 100 tanks, and a mechanized brigade, with 3,500 men and 36 to 40 tanks, recently moved into the battle zone. One weapons advantage for Is-

military resources for an assault on

West Beirut should they choose to

rael is its Merkava tank. The earlier fighting proved the effectiveness of this tank against Soviet-built T-72s used by Syria.

But in street fighting it would have a dual use. The Merkava is built to carry up to a squad of in-fantry for short distances and with a reduced shell load. In urban warfare the tank could be used to cross areas under fire, then unload its infantry behind the defenders.

Tanks have not been particularly effective in urban warfare in the past because built-up areas provide cover for anti-tank missiles and guns. In 1956 the Soviet Union sent tanks into the streets of Budapest during the Hungarian uprising and lost many to gasoline bombs thrown from windows and

chance to prove it on the battlefield. It works. We think it will

"We have been fortunate," an Israeli source said. "We built this tank incorporating the infantry-carrying capacity. We have had a

Israelis Reportedly Defend Cluster Bomb Use

estinian guerrillas anywhere in the Choul region. Washington Post correspondent Jonathan Randal visited an Armenian sanatorium near Ain Dara that was hit by a cluster bomb during the Israeli drive through the area. The hospital was located just

The Israelis also used the cluster

bomblets as souvenirs.

both civilians and guerrillas, most of whose families live with them. As the war progressed, however, most of the civilians were evacuated from the camps and took shel-

secondary objective of forcing Syria out of Lebanon's eastern Berectly from it or simply giving the civilian casualties resulting from its use of the bombs. But it said kaa Valley and indeed all of Lebathey were the result of the "systematic deployment" of Syrian and non. There were practically no Pal-Palestinian guerrilla forces in civilian areas, the radio said.

The issue of the use, and possible misuse, of U.S.-provided cluster bombs by the Israelis in its invasion of southern Lebanon has not yet been aired here and the on his return to the White House government has said little about it below the road where Syrian tanks and armor had blocked the ad-Used in 2 Areas

vancing Israeli column. bombs in attacking the Palestinian camps in the southern outskirts of Beirut. In particular, western correspondents visiting the camp of Borj Borajneh in the first weeks of the war were given some of the

The Palestinian camps contain

Israeli reply was available here Sunday and it was not even clear Chouf was not primarily aimed at ter in the city's center. Israel in its reply was also said Iran's Attack Provokes Little Concern at UN

By Frank J. Prial New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS - Although thousands of troops are fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian border, the latest phase of the conflict appears to have stirred little alarm at the United Nations.

For almost two years, the United Nations was actively involved in seeking a negotiated settlement of the war, which began in September, 1980. A special UN envoy, former Premier Olof Palme of

(Continued from Page I) fied diplomatic sources as saying

that Mr. Hussein's government has

been disenchanted with Moscow's

publicly declared neutrality in the

war and its refusal to supply Iraq

The treaty, which was signed in March, 1972, provides for consul-

tation and cooperation between

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with arms.

an effort to find a basis for a set-But after Irao's recent withdraw-

al to its borders and Iran's subsequent invasion, the diplomatic response has seemed relatively

"I am amazed," said one mem-ber of the Security Council, which last week called for a cease-fire. "I am sure that foreign offices and

the two nations to cope with ag-gression or threat of aggression against either of them.

The official Iranian news agency

on Saturday quoted a newspaper interview in which the commander

of Iranian ground forces, Col. Sayyad Shirazi, indicated that the Iranian thrust might reach as far as

Radio Monte Carlo

Sweden, made numerous journeys world are seriously concerned between Baghdad and Tehran in about the Iran-Iraq war, but this certainly does not seem to be reflected in the deliberations here."

> A Different View In contrast, the Iranian delegate,

The Israelis are known to have

used the weapon, which explode

above ground and spray hundreds

of tiny bomblets over a football-

field-size area, in at least two

One was in the mountain Chouf

region of south central Lebanon

near Ain Dara just south of the

Beirut-to-Damascus highway

where Syrian forces successfully

blocked the Israeli advance toward

The Israeli drive through the

the vital road link for days.

Said Rajaie-Khorassani, said that far from there being too little interest in the Iraqi-Iranian war, there is too much.

He refused to discuss the mili-

tary situation and insisted that any departments of state around the coverage of it served only to divert

Baghdad to overthrow President Saddam Hussein. "Our attention and target is to

find him and also to find an over-

Iranians Claim Further Successes in Iraq

land route to reach Jerusalem," he said. "It may pull us to move toward Baghdad." On Saturday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin ridiculed Ayatollah Khomeini's vow to capture Jerusalem, saying Israel would scatter the Iranian Army "to the four corners of the earth." At a rally in Tel Aviv in support of the

invasion of Lebanon, Mr. Begin called Ayatollah Khomeini "that old man in the east." President Hussein on Saturday

region.

The Iranian people today are the object of a Ziomist conspiracy that brought the rulers of Iran to power to blow up the region and push it back," Mr. Hussein said in a speech marking the 14th anniversary of his Baath party rule in Iraq. Addressing the Iraqi armed forces, Mr. Hussein said, "Iraqi soil will remain sacred. Your strug-

gle against the frankan army is in defense of not only Iraq, but the

entire Arab nation. He also said Saturday that a particular issue." summit of nonaligned nations scheduled for September would be held in Baghdad despite the hostilities with Iran, according to the Iraqi news agency. Both Iran and lraq are members of the 94-nation

attention from the real crisis in the Middle East, the Israeli invasion of

"That," said an African diplomat, "has been the Iranian posi-tion in recent days. They think that their war has been ignored by the rest of the world, particularly the media, for 22 months

Now, when they think the war is in its final stages and is something they can handle themselves. they interpret this renewed interest as a feverish effort on the part of Israel and the United States to divert attention from the burning of Beirut and the possible annihila-tion of the PLO," he added.

A Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and a with-drawal of troops to internationally recognized borders was unani-mously approved last Tuesday, a day before an Iranian military force drove across the Iraqi border, intent on toppling Iraq's gov-ernment and extracting war indemnities. "Do you expect us to fight our way to the border, then just shake hands and say good-bye?" asked Mr. Khorassani

Salah A.K. al-Mukhtar, a spokesman for the Iraqi delega-tion, brushed aside characterizations of the conflict as either a religious or a territorial war. "What accused Tehran's Islamic rulets is involved here," he said, "is sole-and Israel of collaborating in the ly the ambition of the Ayatollah Gulf war in a bid to destroy the [Ruhollah] Khomeini. He wants to spread his own personal power in the Middle East."

A Middle Eastern diplomat said: "There is a great deal of reticence on the part of permanent Security Council members to take a really strong stand on this issue. Everyone seems to have one excuse or another why we should not take a firm stand. I don't think this is an accurate reflection of what is happening in their capitals. Perhaps it's just that this is not seen as the appropriate place to raise this

One member of the Security Council interpreted the apparently mild reaction as an effort to mollify, or at least not to alienate, Iran. We want to leave a little door open," he said, "so if at some point there is an onno.

Israel Defers PLO Decision (Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Habib has told Israel that 90 percent of the agreement has been reached and that the only major issue remaining was finding a sanctuary for the Palestinian, the

official said. But Mr. Habib had made "no progress at all in the last four or five days," he added. The officials said Mr. Begin had invited Mr. Shultz to visit Israel. In his comments Saturday, Mr. Begin told the rally in Tel Aviv

that Israel already had destroyed "90 percent" of the guerrilla forces and stood ready to eliminate the remainder. Without saying which U.S. offi-cials he had been in contact with. the prime minister said he had heard last week from the United States that the negotiations on the Palestinian withdrawal would take

another 30 days. "I hereby declare the Palestinians in Beirut have not got 30 days," he told a cheering crowd. An Israeli official said later. however, that Israel has set no

deadline for reaching an agree-Mr. Sharon, who spoke just be-fore Mr. Begin, said Israel was willing to grant "immediate temporary sanctuary" to the guerrillas

in West Beirut.

He added that only guerrillas whose hands were "not covered with blood" and who agreed to quit the Palestine Liberation Organization would be welcome in

Mr. Sharon said be was making

the offer with the understanding that Israel would honor its word not to harm those granted sanctuary only until a country could be willing to take them permanently.
"Sharon should know that the only solution is not elsewhere but in Palestine," replied Mahmoud Labadi, the chief spokesman for

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, in a

telephone interview in Beirut Sunday. "All varieties of psychological warfare are doomed to failure. Mr. Begin also called for Jordan to open peace talks with Israel, proposing that Amman enter into confederation of free movement and trade with what he called "the western land of Israel" — the term by which he refers to Israel and the

West Bank. Mr. Begin said Jordan could use Israel's ports at Haifa and Ashdod instead of shipping its goods around the Gulf of Suez or the

Cape of Good Hope.

But Jordan rejected the suggestions Sunday. "This is ridiculous," the Jordanian information minister, Adman Abu Odeh, said. "It is just an Israeli maneuver to divert attention from its plans to liqui-date the Palestinian people."

The idea of forming such a confederation has been made before by several Israeli officials but has always been reject by Jordan.

CAIRO (Reuters) - Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, in a message to Israel's for-eign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, de-

Egypt Demands Pullout

manded Sunday that Israel with-draw its troops immediately from Lebanon, the official Middle East News Agency said. In the message, handed to Isra-el's ambassador, Moshe Sasson, Mr. Ali said Israeli action in Leba-

By Charles Mohr New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The concept of Tannet. under attack" is a nuclear war strategy that to many is an anotherna ranking not far behind proceeding war. But for a supposedly multima-able idea, it has been much discussed of late. In recent months, a number of important

defense policy reports in the United States have contained scores of references to firing some muclear missiles after getting reliable electronic warning that enemy missiles are on their way. Last week, the Soviet Union hinted

that it might embrace such a policy.

A principal argument against the strategy was succurefly put by Fred C. Ride, now the undersecretary of defense for policy, in testimony before the House Armed Services Commatter three years ago.

"If any vatness should come here and tell

you that a totally reliable and safe launch-onwarning posture can be designed and implemented," he said, "that man is a fool." Last week, Mr. Ikle said he still regards launch under attack as "hair trigger and irresponsible." Last week the Soviet defense minister, Dimi-

tri F. Ustinov, issued a statement criticizing U.S. military planning and hinting that the Russians might adopt lamch under attack.

Richard L. Garwin, a physicist and defense consultant to several administrations and perhaps the leading American advocate of launch under attack, said that the modern liquid fuels employed by the Kremlin are no obstacle to keeping missiles fueled at all times, a requirement of launch under attack.

"Strategic warning," which depends to a considerable extent on satellite sensors, might give evidence that the Soviet Union is preparing missiles and other weapons for possible war. Few, if any, responsible officials have adwocated launch on strategic warning — which is only another way of describing preemptive Launch under tactical warning that missiles have been fired is relatively simple in theory. If land-based intercontinental missiles are highly vulnerable to destruction by Soviet missiles, as 1,000 U.S. Minuteman are said to be, some of them could presumably be fired during ap-proximately 30 minutes of flight time required for Soviet missiles.

A complicating factor is that submarinelaunched missiles aimed at officials such as the president might arrive within 10 minutes. Launch under attack is therefore sometimes advocated as a solution to the possible threat of "nuclear decapitation" of U.S. leadership.

Accidental War

A report by an advisory panel on MX missile basing, published recently by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment, said necessary upgrading of satellite and radar warning systems and of command, control, communications and intelligence systems to a eral years and billions of dollars. The panel, vever, believes that the cost would be significantly less than required for other methods of protecting and basing MX missiles.

One worry is that technical failures could strikingly increase the possibility of accidental nuclear war. The congressional study said no matter how much money and ingenuity are devoted to safeguards, there would always remain the possibility of accidental nuclear war. In a 1980 article in International Security,

Mr. Garwin argued that launch under attack seems to present no more hazard of unauthorized or accidental nuclear firings than does the present system in which the entire Minuteman force can be fired in a very short time by a proper order. He contends that the problem of unauthor-

ized firing could be addressed by cryptographic systems, borrowed from modern messageference with command systems and mechanically prevent the arming and release of U.S. weapons without a firing code ted into the

Mr. Garwin wrote that the probability of accidental launch can be calculated as the number of errant signals per year times the likelihood that any one will be interpreted as a real firing code. The expected number of accidental signals is less than one per year, caused by lightning, electrical noises or the like, but he argues that if 1,000 per minute were received, "the pure-chance firing of the missiles would shorten the average human life by less than 0.1 seconds."

The statement is based on Mr. Garwin's mathematical estimate that an accidental firing is likely to occur only once in 100 million

Many others believe that the dangers of

technical failure or accident are either higher or unknown. Moreover, there has been specu-lation about the problems that might arise if

either superpower found it possible to blind. the other side's warning sensors. In the esoteric language of nuclear strategy, this might give "warning by loss of warning." One of the most unpalatable aspects of

launch under attack is that the president's role

would only be to endorse the claim of the sen-

sors that an attack was under way. Some conservatives strongly oppose launch under attack because it is an unsatisfactory. substitute to expensive plans to develop surviv-. able bases.

The increasing official emphasis in the last year of the Carter administration and so far in the Reagan administration on seeking to develop the ability to fight protracted and con-trolled nuclear war is not compatible with an administration seriously considering the policy

Weinberger's Deputy Aims to End Bickering Among Armed Forces

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger looked out over the graduating class at the Naval War College in Newport RI, last month, and said, 'I see sprinkled among you many wearing different shades of dark blue, white, olive green and light blue uniforms, as well as several in civilian attire."

That is as it should be," he said. Neither the Navy nor any other service is ever going to war by itself. In peace and in war, military objectives can be achieved only by joint planning and operations that integrate all combat

It was all very pleasant, but behind his words lay impatience, ac-cording to senior officials in the Defense Department. Mr., Weinberger and, particularly, Frank C. Carineci, deputy secretary of defense, are becoming increasingly upset with squabbling among the armed forces,

Mr. Carlucci, according to the officials, is leading a crackdown. He is dealing personally with the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and he has ordered the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. John W. Vessey, to get the military chiefs to pull to-

Fighting for Resources

The problem is endemic. Gen. David C. Jones, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs, who advocates more authority for his successors to help overcome the bickering, said on his last day in office, "We spend a lot of time fighting.

for resources?

A civilian official agreed:

There was less of that when the budget was expanding. There's going to be more of it now that the budget is tightening." When Mr. Carlucci came to the

Pentagon, he reorganized the De-fense Resources Board, a small group that decided on weapons acquisitions, into a Pentagon executive committee to coordinate strategy and budgets. He appointed the service secretaries to the board and invited the chiefs of staff to join the debate when issues concerning their services came up.

The Army traditionally favors

(Continued from Page 1)

7,000 employees warning them not

Last mouth, Parliament received the report of a national security in-quiry that called for tighter safe-

guards to protect secrets held on computer tapes at Cheltenham and

The inquiry was prompted by a book about security leaks in Britain's secret services by a journalist, Chapman Pincher. Mr. Pincher

said Saturday that Mr. Tovey and

his predecessor, Sir Arthur Bon-

sall, are key figures in the breaches and will be asked to report on the

allegations.

The Sunday Express newspaper

linked the leaks to Barry Prudom,

a multimurderer who was killed by

police at Malton, Yorkshire, two

weeks ago after an 18-day search

Immediately after Mr. Prudom's

death, police said there were suspi-

cions that he could have been a

spy. Three of the killer's attacks

took place close to highly sensitive communications installations.

Prowler's Story

LONDON (Reuters) — A prowler who climbed a Bucking-

ham Palace drainpipe to slip into Queen Elizabeth's bedroom was

quoted Sunday as telling her, "Your security here is diabolical."

per reported under a front-page headline "My Chat with Her Ma-

jesty" that the intruder, Michael Fagan, 30, sat on Queen Elizabeth's bed in the early hours of

July 9 revealing his domestic tron-

bles while she listened, propped up

on pillows.

The newspaper quoted Mr.

Amazon Indians Said

To Kill 2 Researchers

United Press Internation

SAO PAULO - Two anthro-

pologists trying to make contact with a remote tribe of Brazilian in-

dians are reported to have been

clabbed and speared to death. Reports reaching Sao Paulo said that the two men were attacked by

The News of the World newspa-

stricter screening of new staff.

Speculation Grows in U.K.

Of Major New Spy Scandal

joint operations since it is the service most dependent on other services. It must, for instance, rely on the Navy for transport and on the Air Force for tactical air support. Pentagon officials say that was one reason for Gen. Vessey's being chosen chairman of the Joint **Coordinating Plans**

The Navy, on the other hand, has generally resisted joint ven-tures and has been a particular tar-get for Mr. Carincci. The classified five-year plan known as Defense Guidance, says, "Navy force plan-ning must include more utilization, when appropriate, of other service capabilities." It specifically cites integrating Air Force radar warn-ing and control planes with Navy

The guidance goes on to say, "The ability of the Navy to contribute to land campaigns with long-range cruise missile and seabased tactical aircraft and amphibious forces needs to be factored into the combined arms planning."

For the Air Force, the guidance orders new roles in defending sea lanes. For instance, it says, The Air Force should employ fighter forces and surveillance systems to defend Iceland and support the defense of the North Atlantic sea lanes of communication." Long-range bombers, when armed with missiles, are also ordered to attack enemy naval bases. In Navy-Air Force discussions,

however, Air Force officers have contended that they lack weapons to attack ships and Navy officers have wondered whether they can count on the bombers.

The Defense Guidance instructs the Army and Air-Force to devel-op intelligence, communications and weapons on the ground "that can be directed at Warsaw Pact second-echelon targets, with emphasis on countering and destroying the highly concentrated Pact command and control structure and major formations and bases." For the future, the Defense Guidance instructs the Army and Air Force to cooperate on weapons for electronic warfare, such as jammers. The Navy and Air Force are to develop an advanced fighter engine by fiscal year 1987. The Army and Navy are to work on a new turboprop engine.

Fagan's sister, Margaret Tomlin, as saying he told her in the Lon-don jail where he is being held that

he entered barefoot into the royal

bedchamber on the first floor of

the palace, sat on her bed and an-

nomiced: "I'm one of your sub-

Mr. Fagan reportedly said, "The queen looked astonished. But she

wasn't nervous or worned. She

told me, 'Please carry on.'
"I told her how easy it had been

for me to get into the palace.
"I told her I knew where her

bedroom was because I'd been into

the palace once before. She seemed

really surprised at that.
"I felt I had nothing to lose so I

said, I think you ought to do

something about your security here because it's diabolical. Any-one can walk in if they want to."

Catholic Is Killed

With Shot to Legs

LONDONDERRY, Northern

Ireland — Hooded gunmen burst into a home and fatally wounded a

Roman Catholic man in what

appeared to have been an attempt at punishment that went wrong,

A police spokesman said that

three or four men shot the victim,

identified as Cohn Carey, 29, in the legs. Mr. Carey died on the way to a hospital, apparently from the loss of blood, authorities said.

No group claimed responsibility

for the attack, but the police

spokesman said the ontlawed Irish

Republican Army was suspected. Wounding in the legs, or "knee-capping," is usually intended as a

ponfatal punishment for a wide

range of perceived offenses against

one of Northern Ireland's guerrilla

Assembly Election Oct. 20

LONDON (AP) — The election of an assembly of 78 seats to re-

store partial autonomy to North-

ern ireland will be held Oct. 20.

the police reported.

In Ulster Attack

da's Vancouver Island from the state of Washington. **Attorney General Calls Amnesty Plan Costly**

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON - The Reagan

necessary cutbacks in welfare programs for our citizens, such extraordinary added costs to provide benefits to former illegal aliens cannot be justified," Attorney General William French Smith said. His warning was made in a letter on July 11 to Sen. Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Under the sweeping immigra-tion reform bill approved by the Judiciary Committee, an estimated 4.8 million illegal aliens would be eligible for amnesty. About 1.2 million who arrived in the United States before 1978 would become permanent residents and thus eligi-ble for the major federal benefit

Another 3.6 million who arrived before Jan. 1, 1982, would become temporary residents, eligible for only a few benefits. But they would become permanent residents within two years.

limits the entry date for amnesty to 1980, and thus covers only about 2.7 million aliens.

Mr. Simpson said that Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, brought to the Senate floor before the Labor Day recess. It also includes controversial identity provisions to make it illegal in the future to hire undocumented aliens. In the letter, Mr. Smith said that he feared the Senate bill's legalization terms would encourage more

Because of cost and privacy con-

tion's \$10 billion figure — \$6.3 billion in federal and \$3.9 billion in state and local costs — ignores the provision in the bill that requires egalized aliens to show they won't be "public charges."



SPY TAIL — The Canadian destroyer Saskatchewan followed the Soviet spy ship Gavril Sarychev in international waters Friday near the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The first U.S. Trident nuclear submarine is due to arrive soon at a base near the strait, which separates Cana-

Washington Post Service

administration warned Congress last week that a Senate plan to grant amnesty to millions of illegal thens could cost more than \$10 billion in new state and federal welfare costs over the next four

"At a time when we are facing

The bill's sponsor, Sen. Alan K.
mpson, Republican of Wyoming, called the figures "seriously distorted." And Arnold Torres, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, accused Mr. Smith of exaggerating costs to "scare the public and the

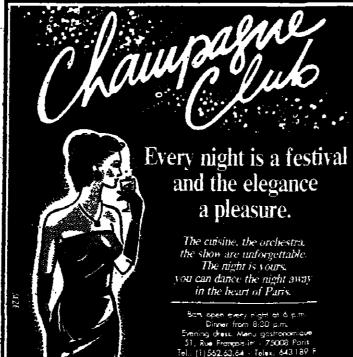
nised that the bill would be illegal migration. He suggested a "more gradual and much less cost-ly" \$1-billion alternative.

cerns, the attorney general also said, the administration opposed the idea of a national identity system embodied in the bill.

Mr. Torres said the administra-

Mr. Simpson said the administration figures were distorted be-cause they assumed the legalized aliens would use welfare and other social services at the same high rate as refugees. About 71 percent of the refugees in the United States are now dependent on government social services, he said.

The report accompanying the bill used Congressional Budget Office figures that estimated the legalized aliens would not use the welfare system any more than the general population.



Non-Caloric Fat Substitute Reported in U.S. But Doctor Says Product May Not Be Approved for Years

By Nicholas D. Kristof

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A fat substitute that contains no calories and is indistinguishable from the real thing was described Thursday by a University of Cincinnati medical team, which said that the substitute had helped very obese men lose almost half a pound a day.

But the experiment was conducted on only 10 men who used the substitute for only 20 days. The principal researcher, Dr. Charles J. Glueck, said that it could be years before the substi-tute is available on the market.

The fat substitute, called sucros polyester, can be used in milk shakes, in salad dressing, and in a spread that looks and tastes like margarine. Researchers said it could also be used as a cooking oil. "Patients literally can have their cake and eat it, too," Dr. Glueck

A Sucrose Molecule

Sucrose polyester, which is not related to the polyester used in manufacturing clothes, consists of a sucrose molecule attached to a group of eight fatty acids. Dr. Glueck said the body does not know what to do with this peculiar combination, so the fat passes through it without being digested.

The medical team tested sucrose polyester on 10 men who were obese but did not have glandular disorders. For 20 days the men were fed regular foods and for 20 days they were fed foods with the fat substitute. Only some nutri-tionists — but neither the subjects nor the medical researchers knew when the sucrose polyester was in the food. In an article in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Dr.

Glueck and his colleagues said eight of the 10 subjects could not

The men were given the chance to eat snacks — brownies, potato chips, chocolate chip cookies and jelly beans — if they felt hungry. However, they did not eat more snacks when they were on the substitute than when they were on

Special Diet Period

In the special diet period, nutritionists each day substituted about two ounces (56 grams) of sucrose polyester for other fats in each per-

tell when they were eating foods son's food. As a result, the number with fat and when with sucrose poof calories each person consumed at meals dropped 30 percent, and the men lost an average of four-tenths of a pound (0.18 kilograms) per day.
Dr. Glueck said the substitute

would lower blood cholesterol and triglicerides, reducing the chance of heart disease. He said the only known side effect is a slight drop in body level of vitamins A and E. Vitamin supplements were not necessary with any of the subjects, but Dr. Glueck said sucrose polyester should be available only by

Much larger experiments, with many more people and lasting several months, are planned. But Dr. Glueck said it could be years before the Food and Drug Administration approves the substitute.

Other experts in the field said the research was promising but noted that other fat substitutes are available for people who wish to count calories. Dr. George L. Blackburn of the Harvard Medical School said sucrose polyester probably has a future but emphasized that it is not a panacea for prob-lems associated with fats in the diet.

Turkey Issues Draft of New Constitution

ANKARA - The draft of the new Turkish constitution, made public Saturday, calls for a strong president and a powerful executive branch. In Turkey's previous con-stitution, the president had only a ceremonial role and the real power rested with the premier. The constitution would impose

restrictions on press freedom and rule out the establishment of a Communist, fascist or theocratic order in Turkey, which has a predominantly Moslem population.
Othan Aldikacti, chairman of the 15-member Constitutional

Commission that prepared the draft, said, "We tried to write a constitution that would bring the law and order desired by the na-Under the proposed constitu-tion, the president, to be elected by

the parliament for a seven-year term, could dismiss the premier and demand emergency powers, subject to parliamentary approval, in times of crisis to legislate by de-

one-house national assembly of

400 legislators elected for five-year terms, instead of the bicameral parliament, which existed under the constitution of 1961.

Five generals overthrew the ci-

On press freedom, the draft of the constitution requires that pub-lishers and editors be held responsible for reports that threaten state security and unity of the nation," incite people to rebellion or spread "inaccurate and untimely" reports that could affect the nation's economy.

vilian government 22 months ago. They have pledged to return Tur-key to civilian rule through elections to be held by the spring of As a first step, in November

6 Die in Swiss Train Crash

OTHMARSINGEN, Switzer-land - Six persons were killed and 59 were injured early Sunday when a freight train slammed broadside into an overnight passenger train here that was bound for the Adri-The new constitution calls for a atic coast from West Germany, me-house national assembly of Swiss authorities said.

they appointed a 160-member assembly to prepare the new consti-tution. The draft will be debated. perhaps altered, and approved by the assembly by the end of Sep-tember. Then, the assembly's version will go to military rulers of the National Security Council,

which may also make changes.

A final text is to be submitted to a national referendum in Novem-

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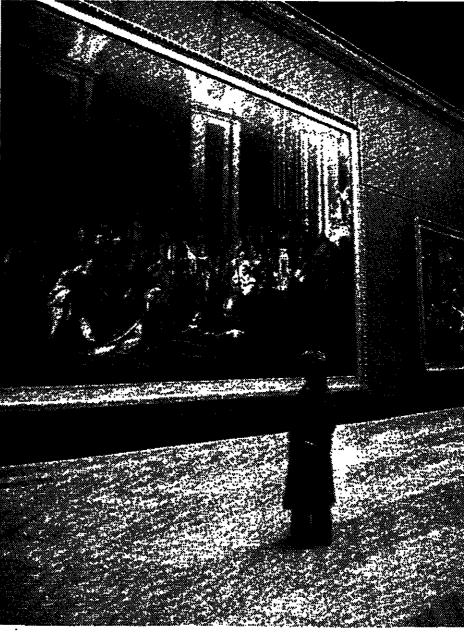
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along with you. Give them a call. But first, check out all the money-saving tips below, so you have a clear picture of how to call for less.





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The Palestinian Refugees

What about the Palestinian refugees in Lebwhat about the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon? To ensure that no PLO guns return to
the border zone, the Israelis largely leveled
six camps housing at least 20,000 refugees,
and they are keeping the former inhabitants
from returning. Further north, Israeli officials are resisting setting up tents to shelter
Palestinians displaced by the June 6 invasion,
lest new neurospect camps again grow. In the lest new permanent camps again grow. In the Lebanese who also object to a Palestinian presence, they see a possible partner with whom perhaps to remove the whole Palestinian refugee population from Lebanon — several hundred thousand people.

On one level the Israelis have a point. Over

On one level the Israelis have a point. Over the years, the Arab states have played on the nationalistic passions of the Palestinian refugees of 1948 and have held refugee camps open in order to keep the Palestinian-Arab grievance against Israel raw. Far larger numbers of refugees have been absorbed elsewhere. Relatively few of the refugees in the camps in Lebanon and elsewhere, not to small of Palestinians who live productive speak of Palestinians who live productive lives in the diaspora, could be absorbed in the West Bank and Gaza even if those areas became a Palestinian homeland today.

As a nation at war, Israel can hardly be

expected to cooperate in maintaining refugee camps. These camps symbolize and perpetuate the Palestinian grievance, spawn hate and provide breeding and training grounds for guerrillas. The camps in southern Lebanon, furthermore, helped the PLO to fire guns and

deploy raiders directly against Israel.

There is nonetheless something profoundly troubling and wrong about Israel's approach to the refugees in Lebanon. The degree of Israel's responsibility for their or their forebears' first displacement from Israel in 1948 is arguable, but no one has given the Israelis a right to march across a border and uproot many of them within Lebanon, or conceivably from Lebanon, a second time.

Ideally, the terms of the refugees' life in Lebanon would be established and enforced

by the Lebanese government. Even before Lebanon's civil war of the mid-1970s, howev-Lebanon's civil war of the mid-1970s, however, the Beirut government lacked the means to regulate the refugee flow and presence. Reconstituting a government is now a priority project, but successes will be at best slow in coming. That puts a difficult burden upon Israel as the effective power in the southern half of Lebanon: As long as it is in charge, it was to be a support to the property of the state of the support to t must demonstrate a humane respect for the civilian Palestinian victims of the latest turmoil. To be sure, the distinction between civilians and combatants is not easily made in the camps, where 13-year-old boys are known to be given Kalashnikovs. On Israel's success in making the distinction, however, a considerable part of its standing elsewhere will ride.

It remains urgent that authority in the parts of Lebanon swept by Israel be restored to Lebanese authorities, first to local ones and then, as fast as they are constituted, to national ones. In the interim, a new role awaits the United Nations peacekeeping units in southern Lebanon. Against determined PLO and Israeli forces they could not hold the line. But since the PLO as a military force has been reduced to a core group now negotiating its departure from Beirut, UNI-FIL should henceforth be capable of doing a proper border-policing job. Without a PLO threat in southern Lebanon, Israel could have no possible reason to stay there.

The immediate answer to the plight of the refugees is for them to be sheltered and cared for under conditions posing no security threat to Lebanese or Israelis, wherever the space and facilities are available. Certainly they should not be hustled and hounded and deprived of shelter by Israeli soldiers. The middle-term answer is for a Lebanese government worthy of the name to take the responsibility of a sovereign state for all people residing on its territory. The long-term answer to the problem of the refugees, in Lebanon and elsewhere, lies in a political settlement that elsewhere and the grievance that allows the camps — and the grievance and wound that they embody — to dry up.

Starting Over at State

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:
The Reagan administration now has a secretary of state who knows his president and also the ways of Washington. On the path to unanimous Senate confirmation, George Shultz never once crowded his leader, ruffled Congress or misled other governments. In the place of the temperamental General Haig sits a confident impressive diplomat.

But even Shultz does not really know how well he understands the world in which he suddenly finds himself, and he has less time to learn than any American foreign minister in memory. He joins a disorganized foreign policy team that has asserted too many ambitions without making hard choices. It has wanted both arms control and military su-premacy. It has wanted strong allies and economic policies that injure them. It has wanted alliance with Israelis and Arabs without facing the problems between them. It has wanted Third World friendships and stability without paying much for them.

This term is too far gone for many creative new starts. And, as Henry Kissinger wrote, "The most difficult task for any secretary of state is to impose a sense of direction ... ren someone who, like me, had spent his lifetime on the study of foreign policy - and whose hobby it was, to boot — was some-times overwhelmed." To leave his mark, George Shultz needs to choose a few targets of opportunity. An obvious one is the Middle East, where he has been shrewd and quick The most critical area is arms control about which he has much to learn.

To the bargaining over Lebanon Shuitz's first comments contributed a wise concern for "a central reality" - the fate of the Palestinians. He offered to be an energetic partner in defining the rights of those who favor co-existence with Israel, and he signaled resistance to the Begin government's annexation of the West Bank. These views are not notable because they mark a change in policy: Shultz held firmly to the principles, even the language, that Israel, Egypt and the United States proclaimed at Camp David. But he was finally assuming Washington's responsibility for the "full autonomy" promised to Palestinians. And by thus forcing the pace of diplomacy, he may greatly strengthen moderates in Israel and the region.

Comparable activism could invigorate the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, but on this subject Shultz clung hesi-

tantly to his president's ambiguities.
He repeated the misleading claim that "we stood still" during a decade of Soviet military buildup. He spoke of arms control as "inevitably linked" to Soviet conduct. He blamed diminished American strength" for Soviet expansion — without reckoning whether Afghanistan or Poland were Soviet gains and without factoring in China and the Middle East. Shultz has a humanist's appreciation of the risks of war. He is, by profession, a con-ciliator. But to stabilize the Soviet-American rivalry he will have to challenge the clichés in his military briefing papers, develop personal ties to the Soviet leaders and persuade the White House to let him assert workable strategies for arms control and trade.

If intelligence and temperament count, Reagan has a promising recruit. What would count even more would be for the president to recognize at last how badly he needs to let someone take charge of diplomacy.

Other Editorial Opinion

The Challenge for Begin

Whatever may be said for or against the scale of the invasion by Israel of Lebanon, it has already had important consequences for the future of the area. First, it has devalued, if not destroyed, the

Palestine Liberation Organization as a military force. Because security, or fear of the lack of it, understandably underlies all Israeli thinking about a settlement with the Palestimans, this new situation should logically increase the chances of that settlement. Second. there seems to have been some hard thinking within the PLO itself. In the past, hints have been dropped by its representatives in private, but no formal and public statement has ever been made laying down the need to recognize Israel's right to exist. Last week a member of the PLO's National Council said publicly in London that the PLO conceded Israel's right to exist on a reciprocal basis in

sovereignty and within secure borders.
For Israel now to admit the rights of the Palestinians to sovereignty and an eventual return to part of what used to be Palestine

would be a supreme act of statesmanship. It would, moreover, be in keeping with the Camp David agreement, signed by Israel, which explicitly foresees recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements."

lems of how to remove the remnants of the PLO from Beirut without blasting them out, and of where they should go, such a realignment of Israeli policy would be the most important development in Middle East politics for 30 years. Could and would Mr. Begin rise to the challenge?

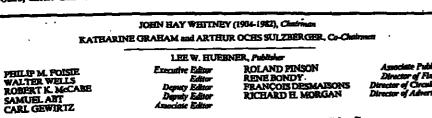
The hope that Gaza and the West Bank will calm down once PLO pressure is relieved in the north may well prove unfounded, since second-class citizenship of a greater Israel is unlikely to be acceptable to many Arabs. But just as success in Sinai sowed the seeds of the Camp David agreement, so the Leba-non campaign just might lead to some kind

JULY 19: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Hats Off to Hat-Lifting

PARIS - A reader writes: "An Austrian count is appealing to civilized society to abol-ish the hat-lifting salutation. If he lived in America or London he would not have to make this appeal. One of the great charms of Continental life is the hat-lifting politeness. How agreeable it is to have a Prime Minister or the butcher, whose bill you have not paid, thus salute you! In the first instance your friends think you are somebody and, in the second, that your credit is good. I remember how surprised my old chief was when I saluted him in that way on my arrival in Kalama-200 from Parce. Don't seal your hat to your head, but salute with it on every occasion. Yours, Little Chief."

1932: Lippmann Answers Hearst



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Ideas to Help Break Nuclear Deadlock

From Pugwash, 1982: Objective Spies in the Sky

PUGWASH, Nova Scotia — There has been a strange cycle of public indifference to and militant activity against the danger of miclear arms since the first two were dropped.

Distressed at the world's failure to understand, Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein isstand, perurand Russell and Albert Finstein is-sued a dramatic manifesto in 1955. It led to a 1957 meeting of top scientists from East and West at the boyhood home of Cyrus Eaton, the industrialist who died in 1979. Thus was found-ed the Pugwash Conference.

For its 25th anniversary, the conference is here again. The two signatories of the Russell-Einstein document still alive, Linus Pauling and Joseph Rotblat, noted that all those years, marches and United Nations conferences later, the threat is greater than ever.

And people are stirring again. The peace movement has never had broader support. Once again, East-West relations are cold and angry. The United States and the Soviet Union are talking in Geneva about braking the arms race, but are sustaining it at home.

Time is running out on even the chance of

arms control, the scientists say, because science has made possible new weapons so much more accurate, so much faster and harder to detect

that agreements may become meaningless.

There is not much point in calling for trust.

VIENNA — Soviet and American criticism of the report recently

issued by the Independent Commis-

sion on Disarmament and Security

Issues has centered on its proposal

for a battlefield nuclear-weapon-free zone starting in Central Europe and

extending ultimately from the north-

ern to the southern flanks of the two

alliances. A width of 150 kilometers

on each side was suggested for illus-

would be implemented only in the

context of an agreement on parity in

conventional terms through mutual lorce reductions in Central Europe.

The idea's main proponent was David Owen, who, when British for-

sign secretary, had rejected the planned deployment of the neutron

warhead and who has continued to

warn of the dangers attached to mass-

ing short-range nuclear weapons on either side of the East-West divide.

The proposal was supported by two former prime ministers of NATO

countries, Gro Harlem-Brundtland of

Norway and Joop Den Uyl of the Netherlands, a former U.S. secretary

of state, Cyrus Vance, an architect of

West Germany's Ostpolitik, Egon Bahr, and Canadian Prime Minister

Pierre Trudeau's special adviser on

s only. This

By Flora Lewis

If there were trust, there would be no need for verifiable agreements, and no excuse for having atomic weapons at all.

Nor has public pressure yet brought tangible sponse. The words are there, but who can rely know what they mean? Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced

a unilateral freeze on deployment of SS-20s after the program was virtually complete. A few months later the United States said a number of additional Soviet missiles had been deployed facing Western Europe. Moscow said this was a lie. There has been no explanation.

The same problem weakens the call for an American pledge of "no first use" of any atomic weapon, such as Brezhnev has proclaimed. How can you tell, until it's too late?

Pauling, a twinkly-eyed veteran of declara-Pauling, a twinkly-eyed veteran of deciara-tions for disarmament supported by fellow No-bel laureates, urged a unilateral freeze on all nuclear arms by both the United States and the Soviet Union until they get around to a binding treaty. But nobody has defined the proposal. The United States would presumably abandon not only the MX, and all Cruise missiles and Parchines in Europe, but also planned Trident Pershings in Europe, but also planned Trident submarines and Minuteman improvements.

What would the Russians do? It is the underlying fear of discarding the nuclear shield that makes it so hard to blunt the nuclear sword.

The numbers game of balancing off missile for missile to set a level of security is clearly nonsense in a world that stocks 50,000 war-heads with more than a million times the heads with more than a million times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. And yet the awesomeness of the bomb has maintained nuclear ceasefire in a world that has not stopped fighting since 1945. Saturday morning's news reported on three full-scale wars (in Lebanon, Iraq and Somalia), two long, bloody guerrilla campaigns (in Northern Ireland and the Basque region) and a shattering new spy scandal in Britain.

Peace is not at hand.

The dilemma of fear remains. In an early attempt to confront it, President Eisenhower proposed an "open skies" program so that America and the Soviets could see for themselves what the other was doing Moscow refused. It hap-pened anyway, with satellites and electronic in-telligence. But nobody is reassured. The issue comes back to information - a way to know and judge what is being prepared, in order to weigh the self-serving counter-declarations.

One of the most hopeful ideas engaging some

of the Pugwash scientists is what Australia's Sir Mark Oliphant calls "technological spying" by the middle powers. A lot of countries are now advanced enough to compete with the United States and Russia in monitoring preparations for war if they pool scientific and economic resources, although none could do it alone.

A group including delegates from Canada, Australia, France, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Austria and Sweden is to meet in October to work on further details: already set out in so

to work on further details, already set out in an experts' report to the United Nations. The European satellite launcher Ariane would put their own spies in the sky.

The United States has opposed the idea on the grounds that ambiguous intelligence could be politically abused to confound the world be politically abused to confound the world even more. Given experience, Washington has a point if it is to be a UN operation. But the countries capable of participating could set up their own structure. An objective (which doesn't mean neutral) verification of superpower agreements and menacing moves would go a long way toward easing the question of what to believe. Then unilateral restraints could be monitored and the argument of balance bet-ter judged. It is something concrete to do quickworth more than talk.

The New York Times

OKAY LEONID DROP IT. ULI MEAN PUT IT DOWN_

The Palme Commission: Reagan Might Concur

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — In the 1970s, as a result of Vietnam, the idea spread that there was such a thing as liberal international opinion and that it could be rallied and brought to bear - on, invariably, the United States — by prestigious international commissions. So it was that on the eve of Ronald Reagan's election, a call went out to form such a commission on security and disarmament. Its purpose was to mobilize opinion against the hard-line currents that were rising in the United States.

This was the genesis of the com-mission, unofficially named for its chairman, former Swedish Premier Olof Palme. It included out-of-power Western liberals like Cyrus Vance and former British Foreign Secretary David Owen, neutralists like Palme, leftists like West Germany's Egon Bahr, Communists like the Krembn's Georgi Arbatov and former Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, and a

complement of Third World figures.

Could the recommendations of a 1970s group like this would carry much weight in a U.S. political environment dominated by Reagan style conservatives? A group rather like it exists. It is called the European peace movement and it has already affected Reagan, leading him to soften his statements on nuclear war and his policies on arms control.

Why did a former U.S. secretary of state take part, at the risk of assisting the Soviet Union in a propaganda ex-ercise? After talking with Cyrus Vance, I think the answer is that out of office he is working for the same things he worked for in office.

He shows regret that the proposals for deep cuts in strategic arms that he took to Moscow early in the Carter years overloaded the Soviet circuit. He is determined to redeem the error. by supporting a form of the Reagan deep-cut proposal (separation of its first and second phases) and by work-ing in the Palme commission. Vance believes, as did Carter, that

what unites men of different countries and ideologies — be those men Republican or Russian — is more im-portant than what divides them. A striving for peace and a fear of war unite them. Vance wants to validate this core belief of 1970s liberalism. I think he came out pretty well.

Look, for instance, at the pride of the commission's 30 or 40 recommendations, its proposal to move battlefield nuclear weapons away from the immediate East-West border area so that, in an invasion, these weapons would not be lost or fired in haste.

My first reaction was that here was a typically fraudulent "peace" proposal meant to unstring the nuclear tripwire that is central to Western deterrence. Since it is only the Soviets who conceivably could cross the line, this proposal would seemingly assure them of a nuclear-free probe or grab of the border zone. It would increase instability and the threat of war.

But the Palme commission's thinking reflects the longtime apprehensions of conservative American planners. They have leared that in a crisis those up-close nuclear weapons could force a president to go muclear, or to devolve firing authority to a lower level, before he really wanted to Better, by this logic, to hold outside the border zone the sorts of nuclear weapons that afford a president the time and control to respond to a So-

viet attack on his own terms. It is therapeutic to see that Western liberals such as Vance and Owen could spend a year and a half working with neutrals, leftists and Communists and come out promoting some ideas that Royald Reagan

The Washington Post.

attracted considerable support from commission members from the neu-If the limitation of these weapons tral and nonaligned countries. would be of little military signifi-In short, the commission was convinced that the proposal represented

Compared with the more immediate prob-

- The Sunday Times (London).

of peace process in the north. - Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

R IO DE JANEIRO — I have nev-cated by a Japanese laboratory. And

NEW YORK — Answering the charges of William Randolph Hearst that the Lausanne conference "was a crooked conspiracy by Euconference "was a crooked conspiracy by fairopean confidence-men bent on robbing the United States," Walter Lippmann of the New York Herald Tribune replied that Hearst is not "big enough" to criticize Europe. "Hearst accuses European debtors," he said on the radio, "of conspiring to demand cancellation of their debts. There is no foundation what soever for the charge. What is being discussed is a lump sum cash payment to replace payments for the next 56 years. I believe the American people are more interested in real money next winter than in stage money for their grandchildren."

come into focus.

lows, "irrefutable photographs!"
"Oh," you say, dazzled. "I see clearly. It's the ruins of Atlantis. I once saw a photo like this taken secretly by a German submarine before the end of the war and published in a secret Armenian magazine."

rect yourself, noting with interest dark spots in the oatmeal.

important, would create an unfounded impression of enhanced security. "Nuclear munitions," Arbatov said, "could be quickly reintroduced into the proscribed area The American response — an assessment by the State Department,

A Nuclear-Weapon-Free Buffer in Europe?

By John Edwards

The writer was research secretary for the Independent Commission

on Disarmament and Security Issues.

which took just a day or so to pro-duce it — was couched in similar lan-guage. "Withdrawn weapons could be readily reintroduced into the zone in times of tension," the assessment said, and "a nuclear-free-zone agreement could contribute to a false sense East-West relations, Robert Ford. It of security instead of leading the way toward meaningful reductions."

idea favored by Robert McNamara.

Not until the Palme commission's

member did not share the view of his

The Soviet Union's reservations

were made known by that country's

representative on the commission.

Georgi Arbatov, who deemed that

such an agreement would be of small

military significance, would be diffi-

cult to negotiate and, perhaps more

cance, their use in war would not.

Most studies of the consequences a concrete measure toward denuclear- of nuclear war in Europe have been ization in Europe demanding a com-mitment of both NATO and the War-ments. Still, the commission was able saw Pact to actually reduce nuclear to see public reports of the results of

weapons, as opposed to the mere de-claratory nature of the no-first-use idea of what the use of these military weapons might entail. In 1955 a military exercise code-

final session was it apparent that one named Sage Bush was held in Louisiana simulating the use of 275 weap-Detailed results were not released, but it was concluded that the destruction was so great that no such thing as limited or purely tactical nuclear war was possible in such an area. In the same year a second exercise,

code-named Carte Blanche, was undertaken in Western Europe itself. In this case the use of 335 nuclear weapons was simulated, 80 percent of them on German territory. In terms of immediate damage in German casualties alone, and so excluding the victims of radiation disease and other secondary effects, it was estimated that between 1.5 and 1.7 million died and 3.5 million more were wounded. As a result of this exercise, Helmut Schmidt stated that the use of tactical nuclear weapons "will not defend Europe, but destroy it."

That thought is shared by many others. A recent report to the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate ("NATO Today: The Alliance in Evolution") says: "For most Europeans, the paramount role for the short-range systems is to pose the real risk of escalation and thereby link conventional defense to the prospective devastation of the Soviet

ons is far in excess of either political or military requirements."

The Soviet Union and its East Euopean allies have not only integrated battlefield nuclear delivery vehicles

homeland. In this context, many ob-

servers believe that the current in-ventory of battlefield nuclear weap-

into units at all levels from the division upward, but have evolved a doctrine calling for their large-scale use pare the way for exploiting operations by mobile ground and airborne forces. For its part, NATO regards these weapons as hedges against a Warsaw Pact conventional attack that would threaten major loss of NATO territory or forces. The commission acknowledged the

difficulties inherent in its proposal. But, then, when have arms control agreements ever been easy to reach? Would the problems posed be any greater than those encountered in Vienna at the force reduction talks? The main aim of disarmament is to

prevent nuclear war. The priority must therefore be to inhibit the use of those weapons likely to trigger a full-scale nuclear war or, at a minimum, devastate Europe. As David Owen puts it in his intro-duction to the British edition of the

report: "The significance of this proposal is that it tackles at the root the very doctrine of limited nuclear war. By removing the weapons, it reduces substantially the chance of the early use of nuclear weapons."

Yet the superpowers look on the idea with disfavor. Do they know

might take as his own.

Back to Inner Space

By Joao Ubaldo Ribeiro

A er seen a flying sancer. That is unfair, considering that several of my friends have seen entire fleets of them. I had a friend, an architect, who lost count of his interplanetary experiences. He knew so much about the subject that he became tired of discussing it and answered questions with a sphinx's smile, seeming to imply that the secrets of the galaxies vere not for just any mortal.

Numerous disappointments have not diminished my yearning to see a flying saucer. I am always intrigued by pictures, but flying saucers seem to disappear so quickly that no one has a chance to focus his camera. The image comes out blurred, just like photographs of other interes phenomena such as the Loch Ness monster. Perhaps this nebulousness is an art taught by the Abominable Snowman, who also has never quite

An aficionado of the Abominable Snowman will flourish a close-up pic-ture of a dish of catmeal sprinkled with cinnamou. "Look here," he bel-

This is different," your friend says

disdainfully. "Anyone can see these are footprints in the snow." You cor-He then explains that the un-

imagine your surprise when sooner or later you see the same photograph over a caption explaining that these are UFOs seen by dozens of people. The authenticated footprints! exclaim on seeing the familiar photographic blur. "No," says your wife.
"According to the caption those are the flying saucers that hovered over Paraguana all week."

Not wanting to admit your ignorance, you reply, "Of course. Here's the sea, here's the city — "
"No, no," she says. "The city is this spot here. That's a flying saucer." "Yes, of course. It's perfectly visible. Here's another saucer.

"No, that's a cloud." "Cloud!" And so we continue believing pas-sionately in flying saucers without

ever seeing any, even in photographs. We long for the saucers just as much as do the people who see them. "The universe," Jacques Monod wrote in 1970 in Le Hasard et la Nécessité (Chance and Necessity, 1971), "is neither friendly nor hostile. The universe is indifferent." Salvation, as we have been taught so often,

does not come from outside our-selves; it comes from within. It would be much better if it came from outside, like a father whose son never grew up, like an act of magic like a flying saucer.

The writer, a novelist, is a cohomnist for the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Eyes on Hussein

Regarding "The PLO Is a Process" (IHT, July 13): Fawaz Turki refers to Eretz Israel as "the whole of Pales-tine," which is incorrect. Two-thirds of Palestine lies within Jordan, where



the majority of the population is Pal-estinian. If we remember this, we find that the only obstacle to a Palestinian settlement is King Hussein

SCOTT GORDON. Gstaad, Switzerland.

Jordan's territory embraces 76.9 percent of Mandated Palestine, and the overwhelming majority of its citi-zens are Palestinian. It is high time

East help King Hussein affirm the fact that Jordan is the Palestinian

Arab nation-state. E ROWLEY.

From Wilson to Begin

London

Norman Podhoretz ("The U.S. Should Appland Israel," IHT, June 18) and more recently William Safire, in several articles, persist in perpetuating the myth of a polarized Middle East. At one pole there is Israel, the staunch friend of America, and at the other the Arabs, tools of Soviet subversion of American interests. This myth was contrived to obscure the role that the creation of a Zionist state in Palestine played in introducing Soviet influence to an area whose moral values and economic interests are more closely identifiable with those of the West.

Much good will toward the United States was generated in the area by the idealism of the American people embodied in the 14 points put for-ward by President Wilson to ensure a better world. The main cause eroding that good will is the continued American neglect of the right of the Pales-tinian people to self-determination. The political history of the Near East since World War I would be

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge! all letters, but we raise the views

completely different were it not for the implementation of extremist Zionist policies in Palestine and the explicit identification of U.S. foreign policy with them, contrary to the values of the American people to say nothing of their economic and political interests in this strategic area.

USAMEH JAMALL

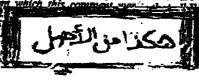
Kırwait. Mr. Podhoretz's article is highly offensive. Not only did Israel's rape of Lebanon have full U.S. approval, but there was active U.S. participation. Is Mr. Podhoretz unaware of the support provided by U.S. aircraft car-riers and other warships? Can be deny that the formidable U.S. task force took up positions off the Leba-nese coast before the Israelis struck

for no other reason than to provide surveillance and electronic support? S. MUKARRAM ALL Islamic Institute of Defense Technology, London.

About Super-Energy

Daniel Greenberg's glib one-liner about muclear energy (in But Who Really Needs Super Covie IIII. July 13) is just one more example of the flippant indifference of the press to the true and enduring energy crisis.

Between the lines I can read "Who needs cheap, clean, safe and about dant energy?" The answer, Mr. Greenberg, is the poor, the jobless, the hungry, the homeless and the forgotten people of this world. Nuclear energy power offers all difference people of this world. Nuclear energy power offers all difference pie better promise then any attendance presently something and this despite cheap short foundations.



Eva Nordand, Left, a Norwegian organizer of Peace March-82, joins hands with Nina Terekhova, an official of the Leningrad chapter of the official Soviet peace committee. Peace March-82, with members from throughout Scandinavia, and Soviet citizens held a rally Sunday in Leningrad.

2 Soviet Dissidents Reported Held As Foreigners Hold Peace March

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Anthorities have
jailed two members of Moscow's
only independent anti-nuclear group in an effort to deny them men will be in jail until the Scandicontact with Scandinavian peace marchers, a member said Sunday. The 200 Scandinavians, members of Peace March-82, staged an antinuclear parade Sunday morning in Leningrad.

the idea of the second of the

Ynn Medvedkov and Yuri Khronopoulo were arrested Friday, tried and sentenced to 15 days in jail on a charge of hooliganism, Olga Medvedkov said.

The couple and Mr. Khrono-poulo are members of an 11-person nonofficial peace committee which has been harassed by Soviet authorities since its founding in

Mrs. Medwedkov said, "Doubt— A war veteran addressing the less, this matter was fabricated crowd that joined the peace against two members of the peace marchers, referring to a statement

have been granted exit visas and another one was put under house

The sentence means the two. navian peace demonstrators, in the Soviet Union on an official visit, have left the country.

During the Leningrad march, clusters of Soviet citizens held out flowers and waved specially print-ed "peace march" flags along the three-mile (five-kilometer) route the Scandinavian marchers followed to a central park.

There, more than 1,000 Russians joined them by bus, and they staged a joint rally. Many of the Russians carried placards protesting U.S. arms policy and condemning the neutron bomb.

group, two professors, to isolate them from the peace march." Four original members of the group

recent pledge to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons. Such actions would create a reliable barrier against nuclear war." A Swedish correspondent ac-

companying the marchers said, The general attitude of the Scandinavians was disappointment that they could not march farther, that there were so many police around, that it seemed to be an organized rather than a spontaneous event."

Some of the Scandinavians are also grumbling that their itinerary is dominated by sightseeing, with very little contact with Soviet citizens or officials except for representatives of the state-sanctioned peace committee, the correspond-

The marchers, from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, are scheduled to begin a five-day visit to Moscow on Wednesday. They are scheduled to conduct demonstrations similar to the one in Leningrad in Moscow, Minsk, Kalinin

Left-Wingers in Schmidt's Party **Attacking His Policies, Character**

By John Vinocur

New York Three Service BONN—Leading members of the left wing of the Social Demo-cratic Party have indesthed a series of unusual public and personal attacks on Chancellor Helmut

One of Mr. Gaus's attacks was such a man m the Social Demo-cratic Party."

Mr. Lafontaine recommended in the article that "the Social Demo-cratic party."

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The vehemence of the accusations seems to indicate both what the attackers regard as the chancellor's growing political fragility and their interest in positioning them-selves advantageously for the post-Schmidt era. 🕒

The reproaches came from Oskar Lafontaine, the mayor of Saarbrucken and a member of the party's national executive committe Günter Gaus, who was Mr. Schmidt's chief representative in East Berlin until he was relieved in 1980, and Johann Strasser, a party

The left wing of the party has been consistently contemptatous of what it sees as Mr. Schmidt's insufficiently socialist approach and his support of NATO defense policy, but it had refrained from direct personal attacks.

Contempt Is Clear

900± 101 ± 101 ±

Mr. Gans, in an article, blamed Mr. Schmidt for eliminating all chances of victory m the national elections in 1984. He said the chancellor had made intolerable compromises with the Social Democrats' coalition partner, the Free Democrats, to stay in power. With clear contempt, Mr. Gaus asked if Mr. Schmidt were a "Helmnt you Papen" — a reference to Franz von Papen, a chancellor in the Weimar Republic regarded by historians as having helped open the

NATO decision to deploy U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles at the end of 1983 if talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva are not

But, Mr. Gaus said, Mr. Schmidt started too slowly on the missile issue, and "by getting in the swim too late he is hobbled by

his earlier ties."

Statements Cause Uproar

Mr. Lafontaine, 38, is a vigorous campaigner against the NATO

missile decision. His criticisms of Mr. Schmidt caused a furor. In an article in Stern magazine, Mr. Lafontaine was quoted as having said: "Helmut Schmidt keeps on talking about feelings of duti-

fulness, calculability, practicability and steadfastness Those are secondary values. Said very precisely: You could run a concentration camp with them. Those are secondary values that you reach for when you haven't come to terms with what it's all about, that is, the preservation of

Mr. Lafontaine said later that the remark "has nothing to do with the chancellor" and that it was made in a discussion of a book.

Party Rebuttal

One of Mr. Schmidt's closest party and parliamentary allies, Egon Franke who is minister for Inter-German Relations, reacted

way for the Nazi takeover of pow- to Mr. Lafontaine's remarks by saying, "I'm ashamed that there is One of Mr. Gaus's attacks was such a man in the Social Demo-

> Bonn. The way things are, the party's regeneration is only possible in the opposition."

The criticism was carried further in the party newspaper, Vorwarts, by Mr. Strasser, who said that the coalition is ruining itself and behaving as a protector of the privileged in West Germany.

"The truth is," he said, "that the coalition was a sunny-day coalition. It functioned only by high economic growth rates."

Firm Seeks to Clear Brandt

BONN (AP)— A large West

German manufacturing concern has written to the public prosecutor's office here in an attempt to clear former Chancellor Willy Brandt from implication in a bribery scandal, a spokesman for the

The letter, from the Düsseldorf firm of Friedrich Flick, says that Mr. Brandt received no money from the firm, the spokesman said Earlier this month, the magazine

Der Spiegel reported that Mr. Brandt's name and the names of 40 other prominent politicians had been on a "payoff" list that prosecutors found in a search of Flick offices as part of a wide-ranging bribery investigation.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, has denied receiving any money from Flick.

U.S. Approves Export of System For Argentine Nuclear Facility

By Milton R. Benjamin Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a move that has seriously undercut the longtime U.S. effort to bring pressure on Argentina to put all its nuclear program under international safeguards, has authorized export of a computerized control system for a "sensitive" facility crucial to that country's aim of nuclear independ-

The approval of the sale by the Fexboro Company of Foxboro, Mass, of a process control system that will become the "brains" of a large heavy water plant was grant-ed even though U.S. nuclear coop-eration with Buenos Aires has been cut off because of Argentina's refusal to accept safeguards on all its atomic facilities.

A heavy water plant is classified as sensitive technology because it is the critical element in one route to production of minerials that could be used in iniciear bombs.

Argentina's acquisition of such a plant, which is under construction at Arroyato and expected to come on line in 1984, would appear to take on even more significance in fight, of remarks by Adm. Carlos stro Madero, chairman of Ar-

In a radio interview three weeks ago, Adm. Castro Madero said, "Until today, the safeguard agree-ments signed by Argentina have not permitted it to undertake nuclear energy development for mili-

Argentina will comply with all its obligations, but from now on reserves the right for itself to un-dertake the development of euphemistically so-called nonproscribed military uses."

The Reagan administration was able to authorize the export to Argentina, despite the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act. Under this act, U.S. cooperation is banned with any country that has not placed all its nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. The adminstration got around the ban because the control system was ostensibly sold to a Swiss firm that has the overall contract for the plant.

Carter Policy Reversed

The administration's decision marked a dramatic reversal of the policies of the Carter administration, which made a major effort to pressure Switzerland into refusing to sell Argentina the heavy water plant until it agreed to accept safe-

ement calls for safeguards on the \$300-million plant.

suggest a willingness by the Reagan administration to exploit loopholes in the Nonproliferation Act, since the Energy Department terned down a request by Masoneilan International, a subsidiary of McGraw Edison, to sell valves for a heavy water plant directly to Argentina.

and Foxboro agreed that the valves are a far less critical component than the process control system that runs them.

Democrat of New York, who has introduced legislation that would amend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act to eliminate such loopholes, held hearings two weeks ago at which administration officials testified that they would soon annonnce a more restrictive nuclear

Rep. Bingham said last week, "If these changes are not carried out in such a way as to keep nuclear technology out of the hands of countries like Argentina that are bent on making nuclear weapons,

The decision also would seem to

Senior officials of Masonellan

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, export policy.

young ward was allowed to emi-**NEWS ANALYSIS**

grate, the authorities found no answer except to give way after 17 days. Once the ward, Liza Alexseyeva, was off to Boston to join her husband, it was only a matter of time before others seized on the

the West — were next, and at first The hunger strikes are dangerous and desperate. The two men may die; they may have done se-rious damage to their health al-ready. But the extraordinary premthe authorities gave way. One striker was allowed to leave and the others received assurances they would soon be allowed to follow. But then Mr. Petrov, who is not a ium the Kremlin has placed on any member of the group, began his passage across its borders and its fast, and 10 days ago, the authorisensitivity to international opinion ties finally drew the line. have brought about all kinds of A senior official of the passport office, Sergei A. Fadeyev, called in bids by those desperate to leave to bring their plight to the world's at-tention. Enough have succeeded to ensure there will be more, and foreign correspondents and told them neither Mr. Petrov nor Mr.

The results have been far from dissident campaigns, others, such as Viktor L. Brailovsky and Ida

more dramatic, attempts.

Fare Subsidy **Supported for** Berlin Flights

BERLIN - Representatives of the three Western powers in Berlin the United States, France and Britain — have objected to West German plans to stop subsidizing air traffic between West Berlin and West Germany, a Berlin newspaper has reported.

The Berlin Tagesspiegel said Saturday that Allied officials fear that ending the subsidies would be understood as a political signal against the only uncontrolled link between the city and the West." A spokesman for the Foreign Office in Bonn confirmed that there had been discussions with the French, British and Americans over the planned cutback, but he declined to give details.

The Bonn Cabinet agreed earlier this month as an austerity move to start phasing out the 20-percent subsidies for air fares to West Berlin. The subsidies have been intended to encourage West Germans and Berliners in the Western-controlled sectors to travel back and forth.

Under the government's current plans, however, the subsidies would be phased out over a fiveyear period beginning in 1983, when fares would jump about 4 percent. Currently, a round-trip air ticket from Bonn to West Berlin costs about 362 Deutsche marks (about \$146).

The Bonn government is trying to hold growth in its overall budget to 2 percent next year. The budget must be approved by the West German Bundestag, or parliament, before it takes effect.

There are also three rail lines and three expressways connecting West Germany and West Berlin, but travelers on these routes are subject to checks by East German security officials.

U.S. Asks to Relax Labor Standards For Ages 14, 15

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Labor Department has proposed expansion of the hours and types of jobs that 14- and 15-year-olds are allowed to work in the first substantial changes in child labor regulations in more than four dec-

Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan said Friday that the proposal is intended to increase employment for young people, but Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, called the proposal "a social outrage."

Mr. Kirkland added, "We have record unemployment with disastrously high rates for those be-tween 16 and 18. At a time when their older brothers and sisters cannot find work, it is preposterous to lower the working rules for school-age youngsters."

The revisions would permit 14and 15-year-olds to work up to 24 hours a week during full school weeks, six hours more than now, The revisions would also remove most regulations prohibiting such youngsters from cooking and baking, a major source of employment for those 16 and older.

The proposed rules, published in the Federal Register Friday, would permit the younger age group to operate switchboards and teleypewriters and to wash and polish e exteriors of trucks and buses. They would also be permitted to operate data processing equipment and to fill orders in warehouses.

Lausanne - Switzerland

HOTEL CARLTON Charming Garden Hotel

Superb cuising

Soviet Fasters' Chances of Success Seem to Be Diminishing

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

kharov, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, and his wife, Yelena MOSCOW --- Self-starvation by Bonner, declared late last year that they would not eat until their average Russians as a means of extracting visas from the Soviet Union may seem, at the least, ill-

Neither Yuri V. Balovlenkov nor Sergei L. Petrov, now waging hunger strikes to gain permission to join their wives in the United States, have the international clout of an Andrei D. Sakharov. Besides, the Soviet government seems in no mood to appease the United States The "divided families" group and is not given to philanthropic

five Russians whose spouses live in

constant. While some "refusedmiks" have won exit papers after striking up relationships with Westerners or becoming active in Nudel, have been punished with long stints in internal exile. The Pentecostalists who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy four years ago are still there, despite reams of

The hunger strikers, however, have posed a different challenge to Soviet authorities. When Mr. Sa-

Olszowski, Gen. Jaruzelski's chief political rival, from his post as chief of the Communist Party propaganda apparatus, was certain to increase rumors that the government is about to make major concessions to promote what it calls "national accord." A gesture of some kind is expected before the country's National Day on Thursday, but how significant it will be is not known.

cal refugees followed criticism of what some see as Western footdragging on the question of grant-ing asylum to Solidarity trade union activists and sympathizers who have been imprisoned by the Polish government as potential threats to the state. . The exact number of internees

and their family members who have already left Poland is unknown, although it is clearly a relative handful compared with the numbers that have indicated they are anxious to leave.

European diplomats of the government's decision to allow internees to emigrate less than three weeks after martial law was declared last Dec. 13. However, the United States and other countries quickly branded the action as cynical and inhumane since, in effect, it forced Poles to choose either prison and harassment at home or involuntary exile abroad. Also, Western diplomats conceded privately, their governments were reluctant to assist a

Polish authorities have approved emigration passports for 653 former internees and 1,058 members of their families, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak told the weekly newspaper Polityka. However, he said, because of "difficulties created by the consular authorities of Western states" only 21 of those have actually left the country.

Western diplomats are somewhat higher. They say that more than 1,000 former and current internees have approached Western embassies about emigrating. Including family members, the number seeking political refugee status may be more than 2,500 and Western embassies say more continue to show up daily.

U.S. Embassy rejected the charges, and the showdown began.

But whatever happens to the two men, attempts by others seeking to leave for religious, ethnic, political or personal reasons are certain to continue as long as the Soviet Union retains its attitudes toward travel.

That attitude is as complex as the Soviet view of the outside world in general. There is the presumption that anyone who impses the glitter of the West is likely to be permanently subvert-ed. The corollary is an almost pathetic yearning by almost every Russian to travel abroad, coupled with a suspicion that anyone who wants to leave for good must be a

There is an old joke about the man who is asked what he would do if the borders were opened "Climb a tree," he says. Why? "So as not to be trampled."

Family Is Remited

MOSCOW (AP) - Hunger striker Sergei Petrov was reunited with his American wife Sunday in Moscow on the 47th day of his protest fast to gain a Soviet exit visa, the second such case in two

days. Mr. Petrov's wife, Virginia, of



Elena, Yekaterina and Yuri Balovlenkov were together for the first time Sunday at Mr. Balovlenkov's apartment in Moscow.

Roanoke, Va., arrived in Moscow by commercial jetliner on a 10-day visa. A U.S. consular officer met her at the airport and drove her to Mr. Petrov's apartment in north-

ern Moscow. The 29-year-old freelance photographer, who said he was too weak to go to the airport, vowed to continue his hunger strike until Soviet authorities allow him to emigrate to the United States. The couple

dent in Moscow and married in as Another Soviet hunger striker, 9)

Yuri Balovienkov, 33, spent his unfirst full day Sunday with his 2-my year-old daughter and American wife following their arrival Saturday in Moscow on a 10-day visa.

Mr. Balovlenkov is in the 14th day of a hunger strike aimed at 9) winning the right to live with his 11 wife, Elena, of Baltimore, and their 15met when she was a language stu-

West Is Said to Clear Entry for Interned Poles

By Dan Fisher

Balovienkov, despite earlier prom-

ises to the latter, would get their visas. He also accused the U.S.

Embassy of inciting their desper-

ate action and of interfering in So-

The two strikers vowed to con-

Los Ángeles Times Service
WARSAW — The United States and at least two West European nations have cleared the way for Poles interned by the martial law regime of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzel-ski to immigrate as political refugees, diplomatic sources say.

Meanwhile, the resignation Fri-day of the hard-liner Stefan

Easing of U.S. and West European policies on admitting politi-

Gen. Jaruzelski first told West regime they oppose by taking its political opponents off its hands.

However, figures supplied by

An official of the U.S. Embassy here said that no more than six or seven families have left so far under a special U.S. program institut-

ed last month. Diplomatic sources said that about 30 former internees have left for France and that West Germany is also admitting a few.

down before, having once been kicked out of the Politburo by Ed-Mr. Olszowski's resignation as chief of the party's propaganda ap-paratus was announced Friday following a two-day meeting of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee in the party's most important leadership change since martial law was declared in December. While Mr. Olszowski remains a member of the 15-man Politburo, his removal from the propaganda post strips him of an important power base.

Persistent Rumor

The official press agency PAP said that Mr. Olszowski, 50, resigned "in connection with his transition to work in the state apparatus." The agency did not elaborate, but one persistent rumor has been that Mr. Olszowski would take a foreign affairs post, possibly that of foreign minister. He held that job once before during the

While important, any post in the Foreign Ministry would not give him the direct daily influence over the country's political life that his party job provided. While clearly a setback, the change does not necessarily mark the end of Mr. Olszowski's influ-

ence. He is considered highly am-

bitious, relatively liberal in eco-

ward Gierek when he was party chief. The leading liberal in the Politburo also lost a key post in Fri-re day's shuffle. Hieronym Kubiak,

nomic outlook but an orthodox th-

Marxist in politics. He has been 1-

an academician and former Cen-totral Committee secretary in charge of cultural affairs, resigned the cultural post "to devote himself to scholarly work," the press agency ne reported

Diplomatic analysts here sug-zv-gested that Mr. Kubiak's removal inwas forced on Gen. Jaruzelski as the price for Mr. Olszowski's demotion.



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MUST BEIRUT BE DESTROYED?

AFTER DRESDEN, AFTER WARSAW, AFTER HIROSHIMA, WILL MANKIND ALLOW BEIRUT TO BE ADDED TO THE LONG LIST

DEAD CAN NO LONGER BE COUNTED.

OF DEVASTATED CITIES? IN THIS BELEAGUERED CAPITAL, THE RUBBLE IS PILING UP AND THE

IN THIS BESIEGED CITY, THOUSANDS OF LEBANESE AND PALESTINIAN CHILDREN, THE HOPE OF THEIR TWO PEOPLES, LIVE UNDER TERROR AND THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

IN BEIRUT, PEOPLE ARE THREATENED WITH EXTERMINATION, AND A CULTURAL OBLITERATION IS IMPENDING. FOR, IN BEIRUT, ARE ALSO TO BE FOUND REPOSITORIES OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PALESTINIAN AND LEBANESE PEOPLE.

THE ANCIENT CITIES OF TYRE, SIDON AND NABATIEH ARE ALREADY IN RUINS, AND THOUSANDS OF LIVES ARE ALREADY LOST.

WILL THE WORLD STAND BY INDIFFERENTLY IN THE FACE OF THIS PERIL? WILL HUMANITY ALLOW BEIRUT TO BE DESTROYED?

ARMAND DU CHAYLA - RAMSEY CLARK - LUIS ECHEVERRIA ALVAREZ - CARLOS FUENTES - S.E. LURIA - SEAN McBRIDE -MELINA MERCOURI - PAUL MILLIEZ - MOHIEDDIN SABER -LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR - WILLIAM STYRON - STUDS TERKEL -SHEIKH MOHAMMED BEN HAMAD AL-THANI - WILLIAM WINPISINGER - ANDREW YOUNG.

-- الحمعية العالمية للحفاظ على التراث الثقافي الفلسطيني ورعايته (عشف) أ

Association internationale pour la sauvegarde et la mise en valeur du Patrimoine Culturel Palestinien. (A.P.C.P.) International Association for the Safequard and Enhancement of the Palestinian Cultural Heritage. (P.C.H.A.

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service LUANDA, Angola - When Angola achieved independence from Portugal, those bent on creating a new order wrote a slogan that compared their revolution to a bicycle: If you stop pedaling, you fall off.

It is now seven years since the heady, bloodstained days that saw the birth of Angola's revolution and, despite external and internal enemies, the wheels are still turning, although slowly.

There has been, President José Eduardo dos Santos said recently, a "certain demobilization of the masses in relation to the party."

Those who were once prepared to put their cars, houses and money in the party's service no longer do so.

The acknowledgement of disaffection with the country's only lawful political party, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party, is charac-teristic of the frankness with which Angolans sometimes discuss their

But it is unclear whether support is waning because, as Western analysts argue, the government has no popular mandate and is held in place by Cuban troops and Soviet weapons or, as Angola's supporters assert, because the Marxist government is being frustrated by its enemies, notably South Africa.

Angolans never got the elections promised in the negotiations that led to independence Nov. 11, 1975. This prompted the United States,

macy of the dos Santos' govern-

The corollary of this argument was that if there had been elections Angola would have been more able to withstand outside subversion.

A senior Western diplomat in Luanda said the Marxist govern-ment also might have stood a far greater chance of implanting its writ across the country, with fewer Cuban soldiers, if South Africa had not intervened so persistently in the south

South Africa, according to Angolan officials, has established two bases in Angola at Chiede and Nautila, just north of the South-West African (Namibian) border. Angolan forces no longer venture into a semicircle of land in the south, the northernmost tip of which is Rocadas on the Cimene

The South Africans have also raided bases in southern Angola of guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia.

South Africa's continuing sup-port for rebels of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, one of the three factions that fought for independence from Portugal, has had a severe economic impact. The rebels operate in the rich central highlands, which once made Angola a net exporter of food. Now, Angola has become a net importer of food.

The precipitate departure of about 350,000 Portuguese is frequently cited as the cause of one of Angola's most pressing problems:

in the early days of the Reagan administration, to question the legitipeople in a country that, under co-lonial rule, suffered from a 90 percent illiteracy rate.

Five years ago, it was safe to travel to the Namibian border and talk with South African soldiers across the frontier fence at Oshi-

kango.

The border area is now under South African control A Red Cross vehicle, traveling roads that were secure five years ago, recently detonated a mine that blew off a rear wheel.

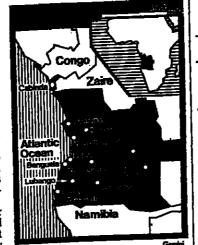
These days, Angolan officials said, a traveler thinks twice before venturing onto roads around Benguela, Huambo and Bie in central Angola. The rebels have also sent small bands north of their traditional fieldom among the Ovimbundu, Angola's largest ethnic group. The rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, is an Ovimbundu.

Although Mr. Savimbi's activities are described by the Luanda government as banditry, supporters who have visited him in his bush sanctuaries say he has some popular backing.

From Luanda, it is impossible to gauge Mr. Savimbi's popularity or gain first-hand impressions of the conflict. Few Western reporters are permitted to travel outside the

But the arguments of the authorities have a familiar ring to a traveler returning after an absence of five years. Then, as now, the blame is laid on outsiders, with some anomalous effects.

In his recent speech, Mr. dos bans in Angola.



Santos accused both the United States and South Africa of imperialism. Yet companies from those same "imperialist" nations play major roles in the only two area of the Angolan economy make profits - diamonds and oil.

Angola's gems are mined by a subsidiary of De Beers, the South African mining conglomerate while two U.S. companies, Gulf and Texaco, dominate the petroleum industry. As a result, representatives of

imperialism help produce wealth that is spent in part on guns to de-fend Angola against "imperialist" forces. But that wealth is limited. According to estimates by West ern diplomats, of the \$985 million earned from exports to the West in 1980, \$893 million were used to pay for imports that did not include the estimated \$120 million spent each year on Soviet arms spent in providing overseas allow-ances for the 15,000 to 20,000 Cu-

Zulu Chief Challenges Pretoria Over Land Shift

By Joseph Lelyveld

JOHANNESBURG — The government of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha is engaged in a growing legal and political dispute with the leader of the Zulus, the largest black ethnic group in South Africa. The issue is the government's decision to excise a fragment of the Zulu "homeland" and cede it to the neighboring kingdom of

Twice in one week early this month, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is head of government in the fragmented state called Kwazulu and leader of what is said to be the country's largest black political movement, has successfully gone to the courts to block proclama-tions of the white central govern-

Outlet to Ocean

The first proclamation, made under a law called the Black States Constitutions Act, removed from Kwazulu's jurisdiction a strip of territory called Ingwavuma that is wedged between Mozambique's southern border and Swaziland's

If the government's plan to give through as part of a larger transfer of land and population that also involves the Swazi ethnic homeland of Kangwane, it would give the landlocked kingdom an outlet

The proclamation said Ingwavuma would be governed directly until the transfer. But a judge of the supreme court in Natal then stayed the proclamation with a ruling that said there was no evidence the white authorities had consulted the homeland leaders on the deal, as required by their own law.

Stung by this judicial finding and a storm of protests that its ar-bitrary action was laying bare the hollowness of claims that the homelands strategy offers blacks self-determination, the government did not even wait for the case on the first proclamation to be ar-

In less than 72 hours, it issued a second proclamation taking over Ingwayuma under a 1927 law called the Black Administration Act that was drafted before it was considered necessary to veil the fact of white dominance in South

Chief Buthelezi's lawyers then got a hearing before the full bench of the Natal supreme court, which

promptly declared the second proclamation null and void.

The government said it would carry the case to the appeals court, South Africa's highest tribunal, but the judicial checks it has already suffered appeared to mean that it might have to wait until the white parliament convenes next year to obtain the necessary au-thority to push through the Swazi-

Another legal challenge, brought by the leaders of the former Kangwane government that was simply dissolved by proclamation last month, is due to be argued in the Pretoria supreme court later this month.

The central government has or-dered Kwazulu's officials to leave Ingwavuma while the issue is before the courts, and Chief Buthelezi responded recently by caling on the estimated 135,000 residence. dents of the area not to cooperate with the central government's offi-

advised the white magistrate who was placed in charge of the district to leave for his own safety.

Supporters Mystified

Even the government's supporters have been somewhat mystified by its apparent eagerness for con-frontation with the six million Zulus and Chief Buthelezi, the one black political figure of any standing who has shown himself to be ready to work within the existing system and to bargain for a political and racial compromise on terms that fall short of majority

A recent editorial in the influential Afrikaans daily Beeld implied that the authorities might want to consult the people in the disputed regions. But it did not go so far as to challenge the government's refusal to consider putting the land transfer up to a referendum by the estimated 900,000 blacks who

cials. In an angry speech, he also would be stripped of South African citizenship if the deal goes

But some interpreters believe that, far from stumbling into confrontation with Chief Buthelezi, the complex strategy behind the land deal is aimed, in part, at re-taliating against the Zulu leader and undermining him for his refus-al to accept the nominal independence that South Africa offers to the former tribal reserves that it has now set up as black states. In addition to challenging the

land transfer in the courts, Chief Buthelezi is hoping to arouse the Organization of African Unity and get it to put pressure on Swaziland, a member state, to keep it from participating in the South African plan to ease racial pressures by switching the citizenship of blacks. One diplomatic source said there were already signs that the question might make its way onto the agenda of the UN General Assem-

Charles Swart Dies; Was S. Africa President Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches State province. He was a teacher, ety in 1970-71 and an anthority on

Charles Robberts Swart, 87, South Africa's first state president and a key figure in drafting the country's apartheid laws, died Fri-

As minister of justice from 1948 to 1959, Mr. Swart drew up laws putting the system of apartheid, or race separation, into force. Among those measures were the Public Amenities Act setting up separate public lavatories for South Africa's different racial groups and amendments strengthening the Immorality Act that prohibits sexual relations between blacks, whites, coloreds (people of mixed race) and

He unsuccessfully contested the premiership with Hendrik F. Verwoerd in 1958 and became the last governor-general of what was then the Dominion of South Africa in 1960. Mr. Swart was named to the office of state president, which was created when South Africa left the British Commonwealth and became a republic on May 31, 1961.

The post of president, now held by Marais Viljoen, is far less pow-erful than that of prime minister in South Africa's parliamentary sys-tem and is usually given to a senior

Mr. Swart was born Dec. 5, 1894, on a farm in Orange Free in their kitchen near an exterior

organizer for the National Party, which has controlled the white-minority government since 1948.

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Afri- journalist, lawyer, author and key gastrointestinal diseases and can-

H. Marvin Pollard ANN ARBOR, Mich. (NYT) — Dr. H. Marvin Pollard, 75, presi-dent of the American Cancer Soci-

died Wednesday. Mr. Besse was director of the cabinet of the

Police in U.S. Think Intruder Killed Lockheed Ex-Chairman and His Wife

New York Times Service

VILLANOVA, Pa. — Police continued to search a secluded estate here for clues in the slaying of Courtlandt S. Gross, the 77-yearold retired chairman of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., his wife and their housekeeper. There reportedly were signs the three had surprised an intruder.

Theodore Garcia, the Montgomery County coroner, after complet-ing an autopsy, told reporters Sat-urday morning that all three vic-tims had been dressed in street clothes when they were shot to death Thursday evening. "All three died instantly," Mr. Garcia said. Mr. and Mrs. Gross were found

door, according to police sources, and the housekeeper, Catherine VanderVeur, 69, was found bound to a chair in a bedroom. Part of the house had been ransacked, according to the police sources, but there was no indication as to what, if anything, might be missing.

Mrs. Gross, 72, was the former Alexandra Van Rensselaer Devereux. She married Mr. Gross 43 years ago after a divorce from Rodman Wanamaker 2d, a depart-ment-store heir, was a descendant of three prominent families: the Van Rensselaers, who founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; the Cadwaladers, who were early Philadelphia settlers, and the Drexels, a prominent banking fam-

published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD T selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

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Rates Decline but Rush Of New Issues Unlikely

Eurobond-Yields

For Wook Inded July 14

Int'l Inst, Ig. term USS

int'i inst, ig term yen;...

For Week Ended July 16

6,426.9 5,210.7 9,073.4 8,705.5

preted as a disguised syndicated loan, the key difference being that Mexico is paying a margin of 31/8

points (plus commissions) over the interbank rate, compared with the

one-point margin over the inter-

bank rate it recently paid for three-

year money in the syndicated loan

"Once the banks have tasted a

spread of over three points," one banker asked, "how is Mexico ever going to go back to the loan mar-

'A Bad Mistake'

Another banker remarked sim-

ly, "Mexico had made a bad mis-

For its part, Merrill Lynch in-

Another issue meriting note is

the zero-coupon offering of American Medical International, a sin-

gle-A-rated health care service

company that owns or manages 90

hospitals in various countries. It sold \$200 million principal amount of 15-year bonds at 14 percent of

face value. The capital gain earned

when the bonds are redeemed at

face value works out to the equiva-

lent of an annual yield of 14.01

percent. A companion \$250 mil-

ion of 20-year bonds were sold at

84 percent of face value, which

provides an annual yield of 13.29

The maturities are the longest yet seen in the zero market,

exceeding the previous record of

The nature of zeros -no annual

requires that buyers have

interest paid, no repayment of principal amount until imal matu-

full confidence that the issuer will

still be in business when the paper becomes redeemable at face value.

This is why companies issuing ze-ros here have been limited to

triple-A credits (Campbell Soup, Gulf Oil) or single-A credits that

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

sists that a substantial amount of

take to pay so much for so little."

the paper was sold to investors.

ket for less than 2 percent?"

76.46 K

16,72 %

1.23 4

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune
PARIS The gigantic targetbusting July bulge in U.S. money supply, predicted for months by analysis and feared by market participants, failed to materialize last

The Federal Reserve reported late Friday that the increase for the week ended July 7 totaled \$5.9 billion — a trifling compared with forecasts that ranged as high as Market Turnover \$14 billion. Most important was that coupled with a downward revision of \$500 million in the previous week's decline, the latest number leaves the M-1 measure of the money supply below the upper limit of the Fed's annual growth

Also noteworthy was the news coming out of Washington — June industrial production down 0.7

EUROBONDS

percent and retail sales off 1.5 percent — indicating that an econor ic upturn is not yet in sight and fostering the view that the Fed can comfortably set about relaxing its monetary policy.

And, as happened last week, markets were rife with talk that the Fed would very soon confirm this by reducing its discount rate. The Fed's intentions will, in any event. be clarified Tuesday when Chairman Paul Volcker appears before the Senate Banking Committee.

After the money supply report hit the news wires, the cost of over-night money in New York, which finished Thursday at just over 13. percent, tumbled to a low of 12 percent before closing at 12% percent. This triggered a decline in other interest rates, with six-month Eurodollars quoted in New York at 14 7/16 percent, down from the London closing of 14 15/16 per-

The foreign exchange market also reacted. The dollar declined to 2.4562 Dentsche marks from 2.4775 DM at the close of Europe-

Bond prices in New York improved, and the trend is expected to continue Monday. The anticipated improvement, however, is not expected to result in any rush of new issues - at least not for top quality North American or Enropean names. Yields in New York are at least 14 percent lower than in the Eurobond market, making it. unattractive to borrow in Europe.
On the other hand, this would also imply that Eurobond prices have considerable room for improve-

ment to catch up to New York.

The most talked about issue last week was Mexico's, offering a record high coupon of 181/2 per-cent. Launched for an amount of \$100 million, it was increased to \$125 million and later \$150 mil-lion. Although the issue was priced last week at par lead manager Merrill Lynch said it reserves the right until the end of this month to increase the amount to \$175 mil-

- Reflection of Uncertainty -

This is quite unusual and basically reflects the lead manager's time tainty about the demand for the paper. Mexill, as is usual is running a short position—has al-located more bonds than it has to offer—on the expectation it will pick up the paper it needs in the secondary market and thereby help stabilize the aftermarket quote. The price Friday was 98%

bid, 99% offered.

However, if demand for the issue is real and paper is not easy to find, Merrill could find itself forced to push the price over par, making it very expensive to pick up the supply it needs. Thus, it has arranged to increase the amount by up to \$25 million if necessary. In theory, this is a 15-year issue, but purchasers can redoem the paper at par every three years, makmg it a three-year piece of paper renewable four times provided Mexico does not call the loan (at par) after the sixth year.

flection of Mexico's poor credit standing based on feats that it will cisco. "It's important in San Francisco. "It's important to keep in mind that the Fed wants to avoid debt, which totals some \$50 billion. Indeed, many analysts said they could not recommend that their clients him the recommend that their clients him the recommend that the fed wants of inflation. Mr. Thomson said he expects their clients him the recommend that the fed wants of inflation. Mr. Thomson said he expects their clients buy the paper. It was the federal funds rate to remain in widely assumed that the banks the 12-to-12½-percent range in the would take the paper for their own weeks ahead, even though he beportfolios. They could finance the lieves the Fed this week will lower purchase by boarowing three-year Eurodollars at about 15% percent and obtain a profit of 3% percentage points. The return could be increased further, depending on how. much of the 1% percent in commissions they could pocket.

The operation was widely inter-

Boyd, the head of the energy unit, and John W. Nelson, the credit of ficer who was Mr. Boyd's superior,

had resigned

holding company for Washington State's largest bank, has announced two resignations following severe loan losses resulting from the failure of Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City.

The bank said Friday that Laboratory in the bank said Friday that Laboratory in the severe loan losses resulting from the failure of Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City.

The bank said Friday that Laboratory in the severe loan losses resulting which failed on July 5. Seafirst reported that it lost \$550.

Seaffirst's energy-related lending grew rapidly under Mr. Boyd's direction. Energy-related loans total



Robert J. Sanator, Fairchild Republic's senior vice president for program management, with a mock-up of the trainer.

Aircraft Contract Lets Fairchild Breathe Easier

By James Barron New York Times Service

FARMINGDALE, N.Y. — Last fall, when many contractors began expanding production to meet the demands of the Reagan administration's increased military budget, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger sharply reduced airchild Republic Corp.'s one prime contract: a 10-year-old agreement to make the Air Force's A-10 Thunderbolt jet fighters.

Suddenly, the 51-year-old aerospace manufacturer, a subsidiary of Fairchild Industries, became "a prime contractor with no prime contract," as one top executive put it. Within a few weeks the company laid off 1,000 employees more than 10 percent of its assembly-line crew. But now Fairchild Republic, whose predecessor built more than 15,000 Republic P-47s during World War II and had five prime contracts

Early this month, the Air Force chose Fairchild Republic over two rivals, Cessna and Rockwell as the prime contractor for 650 new iet training aircraft. Until an appropriate name and number is assigned, the new plane is being referred to as the NGT, for "next generation trainer." It is to replace Cessna's T-37.

in the 1950s, is back in the military business.

The news reached Fairchild's hangar-like plant here after 4 p.m. July 2, just after most of the day shift had gone home. Those who were still around cheered. The new contract is expected to total \$2 bil-

lion to \$3 billion over the next 10 years. Some analysts said it could mean far more business for Fairchild Republic if foreign nations buy the craft to train their pilots.

"The new contract is equivalent to swallow-ing a bottle of pep pills," said Jerry Gilbert, a

bert inc., said the contract could increase the ade. Mr. Weinberger decided to scale down the spend a like amount.

earnings of Fairchild Industries by 25 cents in 1985 and by as much as \$2 by 1989.

In 1981, Fairchild Industries had revenue of \$1.3 billion, up from \$906 million in 1980. Net income was \$64.3 million, or \$3.48 a share, compared with \$54.5 million, or \$4.02 a share. In the first quarter of this year, the company carned 50 cents a share, down from 94 cents a

Relatively Unsophisticated

Some analysts, however, said the benefits of the new trainer contract may not come soon

'Unfortunately the A-10 program is declining a lot more rapidly than the next generation trainer is picking up," said Eliot Fried, who fol-lows Fairchild for Shearson/American Express "There will be a time when the military business will be at an ebb."

Fairchild Republic's new training plane is a small, relatively unsophisticated jet designed for use by "undergraduate" pilots. It has a top speed of 430 knots, can cruise comfortably at 400 knots and can climb to 45,000 feet (1,465 meters).
Fairchild Republic officials said the compa-

ny had spent more than \$450,000 in its camign to impress the Air Force and even went so far as to build two small-scale models for demonstration flights when its competitors were still at their drafting tables. We considered it a must win," said Robert

Sanator, Fairchild Republic's senior vice president for program management. "There's no question it was pivotal for us." The contract will mean an immediate expansion in Fairchild Republic's design and engi-

neering departments. The company expects to add 1,000 jobs to its payroll by late 1985. ine A-10 h

program because he believed other attack lanes were more effective than the twin-engine A-10, designed only for daylight operations.

Output was cut from 144 planes in 1981 to 90 this year. The reduced production schedule calls for fewer than 40 A-10s in 1983 and only 24 in 1984. The Air Force contract originally called for Fairchild to produce 733 planes. More than 520 have been delivered so far.

Fairchild had tried to insulate itself against the loss of the A-10 program by selling A-10s to other nations, but so far it has signed no contracts. The company has also taken on several subcontracts, which tend to be less profitable than prime contracts but provide work for production-line employees. That is why one corner of Fairchild's cavern

ous main plant in Farmingdale is filled with wings for the space shuttle — a subcontract from Rockwell International Corp. In another corner are wings for the Boeing Co.'s 747, and the company manufactures three sections of the Boeing 757 at another plant in Maryland.

Financial Turbulence

In another part of the plant here are midsections of a new 34-passenger commercial airliner, known as the 340, that is the result of a joint venture with Saab, the Swedish automotive manufacturer. The idea is to build a commuter airliner that is larger than a 19-passenger Beech 1900 but smaller than full-size commercial jets.

According to analysts, these ventures may not protect Fairchild Republic from financial turbulence until the trainer goes into produc-tion. The subcontracts with Boeing tie Fairchild to the hard-hit commercial airline industry, Mr. Fried said, and there is no guarantee that the

Fairchild expects no revenue from the joint enture with Saab until 1984, but will spend Sears Roebuck or Philip Morris, acrospace analyst with Drexel Burnham Lam- of revenue and recognition for more than a dec- \$400 million on the project by then. Saab will

Executives Doubt U.S. Upturn Near

By Karen Tumulty Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Hopes are dwindling that the long-awaited U.S. economic recovery may be already under way. Instead, a rush of negative statistics and reports from executives show that key sec-tors of the U.S. economy remain stagnant and, in some cases, may be deteriorating further.

Interviews with decision-makers in a wide range of businesses generally show a growing despair over the prospects for renewed growth.

The positive signs that prompted President Reagan to say confidently about two weeks ago that the economy is at "the beginning of an upturn" are being replaced by indications that the recovery may be further away and more fragile than previously believed.

The Commerce Department pre-dicted in mid-June that secondquarter gross national product figares, expected to be released on Wednesday, was likely to show that the nation's output of goods and services grew slightly during the period. Such a statistic would mark a turnaround from two quarters of decline.

New Trouble Signs

But encouraging signals in April and May have given way to indications of renewed economic trouble in June.

The department announced last week that retail sales fell 1.5 percent in June after rising significantly the previous two months.

9.5 percent and industrial production slipped for the 10th time in 11

On the positive side, the government also reported that business inventories in May registered a 0.9-percent decline, the sharpest monthly decrease since the Commerce Department began keeping such statistics in 1967. A low inventory level is seen as a hopeful sign because it means that when the economy picks up, manufacturers will have to increase produc-

tion more rapidly. Over the past week, as Los Angeles Times reporters checked a dozen leading U.S. industries for any hints of new life, their searches turned up little that was encouraging. Here is what they found:

Housing: One bright indicator to which administration officials and others have pointed was May's level of housing starts, 100,000. That number, equivalent to 1.09 million units on an annual basis, was a 22-percent improvement from April's annual rate of

888,000. "The increase is entirely a statistical fluke," says Charlotte Chamberlain, director of policy and economic research for the Federal Home Loan Bank, overseer of the U.S. savings and loan industry. She and others attribute the May surge to some long-planned federally subsidized bousing that got under way.

That apparent growth, they (Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Saudis Seen Holding Line on Prices, Output

NICOSIA - Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter of oil, will probably keep its oil prices and production unchanged despite the collapse of an OPEC agreement on output curbs designed to prop up prices, the Middle East Economic Survey said Sunday.

But the Nicosia-based trade weekly added that no decision was expected before the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan ends on Thursday.
Iran and Libya demanded that

their production quotas be in-creased within an existing OPEC framework that sets a ceiling for overall output at 17.5 million barbia to reduce its production to accommodate their extra output.

spite the failure of OPEC nations to reach an accord in Vienna on July 10 and Saudi Arabia's subsequent statement that it could adjust its prices and output as it liked, it was unlikely that the kingdom would demonstrate its power by cutting prices and increasing production. According to the survey, Saudi

The publication said that de-

Arabia has two choices: to keep its price unchanged at \$34 a barrel nd maintain its output ceiling of 7 million barrels daily, or to make a token price cut of perhaps 50 cents a barrel. The first choice was the "most

likely and preferred scenario," the second course would be ineffective and could trigger a price war, it said.

June 1, 1982

1CE.

Analysts Don't See Interest Rates Declining Sharply in Near Term

NEW YORK - Despite encouraging signs in the credit market, many analysts say that a sharp interest rate decline in the next few weeks is milikely.

Over the past few weeks, rates have fallen substantially. The overnight rate for bank loans in the federal funds market averaged 12½ percent Friday, down from 13.18 percent in the week ended Wednesday and 14.47 percent July

The Federal Reserve, moreover, has steadily added reserves to the banking system, apparently signal-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

ing its intent to loosen up a bit on its credit policy. And the \$5.9-bil-lion rise in the M-1 money supply for the week ended July 7, reported by the Fed Friday, was smaller than many analysts feared. A larg-er rise would have put pressure on the Fed to tighten its curbs on Nonetheless, said Thomas

The coupon was a striking re-retion of Mexico's poor credit mist at Crocker Bank in San Franits discount rate, the fee the central bank charges on loans to other banks, to 11 percent from 12.

He expects Treasury bill rates just above 11 percent and certificate of deposit rates of around 13

Robert Parry, chief economist at

Security Pacific National Bank, also was cautious. "It looks as through the Fed has eased a bit and is more accommodative than two or three weeks ago," Mr. Parry said, but he was not at all certain that the Fed can continue to make credit more available to the bank-

Also expressing this view, William V. Sullivan Jr., an economist at Bank of New York, said: "The Fed has not got much more room to ease." The \$451.3 billion level of M-1 is about \$1 billion below the level that would be consistent with the top of the Fed's growth target of 2½ percent to 5½ percent for 1982, M-1, which comprises currency in circulation plus checking accounts, has now grown at an annual rate of 1/2 percent in the last 13 weeks and 4.8 percent in the

to expect a cut in the discount rate: "I think they will want to drag their heels on the discount rate and wait for a few more weeks of money supply numbers."

Institutional Demand

set off a rally in the bond market, but Maria Ramirez, a senior money market economist with Merrill Lynch, said prospects for the market depend on whether major fi-nancial institutions decide to commit funds to notes and bonds. "We have seen signs of a Fed accommodation," she said. "Now we'll have to see if there is any interest in the market from institutions."

the heavy Treasury borrowing ex-

pected in 1982's second half is not

to weaken the bond market, ana-

Mr. Sullivan said it is too early

The recent decline in rates has

Institutional buying must rise if

On Friday, interest rates fell sharply early in the day and dropped slightly further after the money supply announcement. The drop earlier in the day was ascribed to temporary purchases of Treasury bills by the Fed and the lower federal funds rate.

By late in the day, rates on Treasury bills were lower by nearly ½ percentage point, with three- and six-month issues bid at 11.11 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively. After the money supply announcement, bill rates fell by no more than 0.1 point. Lower shortterm interest rates, plus good investor demand, led to price gains of 1/4 to 11/4 points in Treasury notes and bonds.

In advance of the sale of new two-year notes Wednesday, dealers were offering the issue with a yield of 13.52 percent, down from 14.05 percent a day earlier. The 14-per-cent Treasury bonds due in 2011, meanwhile, rose about 1% points, to 105, where the yield is 13.3 percent. The bond price rose by a modest ¼ point after the money

supply announcement.

Although the increase in the M-1 money supply measure was large, analysts were not surprised: Estimates for the weekly change ranged from \$3 billion to \$14 billion. The sharp rise reflected an earlier-than normal distribution of Social Security checks, which then remained on deposit in the banking system an extra day as a result of the long Fourth of July weekend. The 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase in July's checks and 10percent cut in individual tax rates on July I also contributed to the latest M-1 increase and will tend to cause M-1 to grow faster in the second half. **CURRENCY RATES**

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Penn Square Losses Prompt Resignations at Seattle Bank

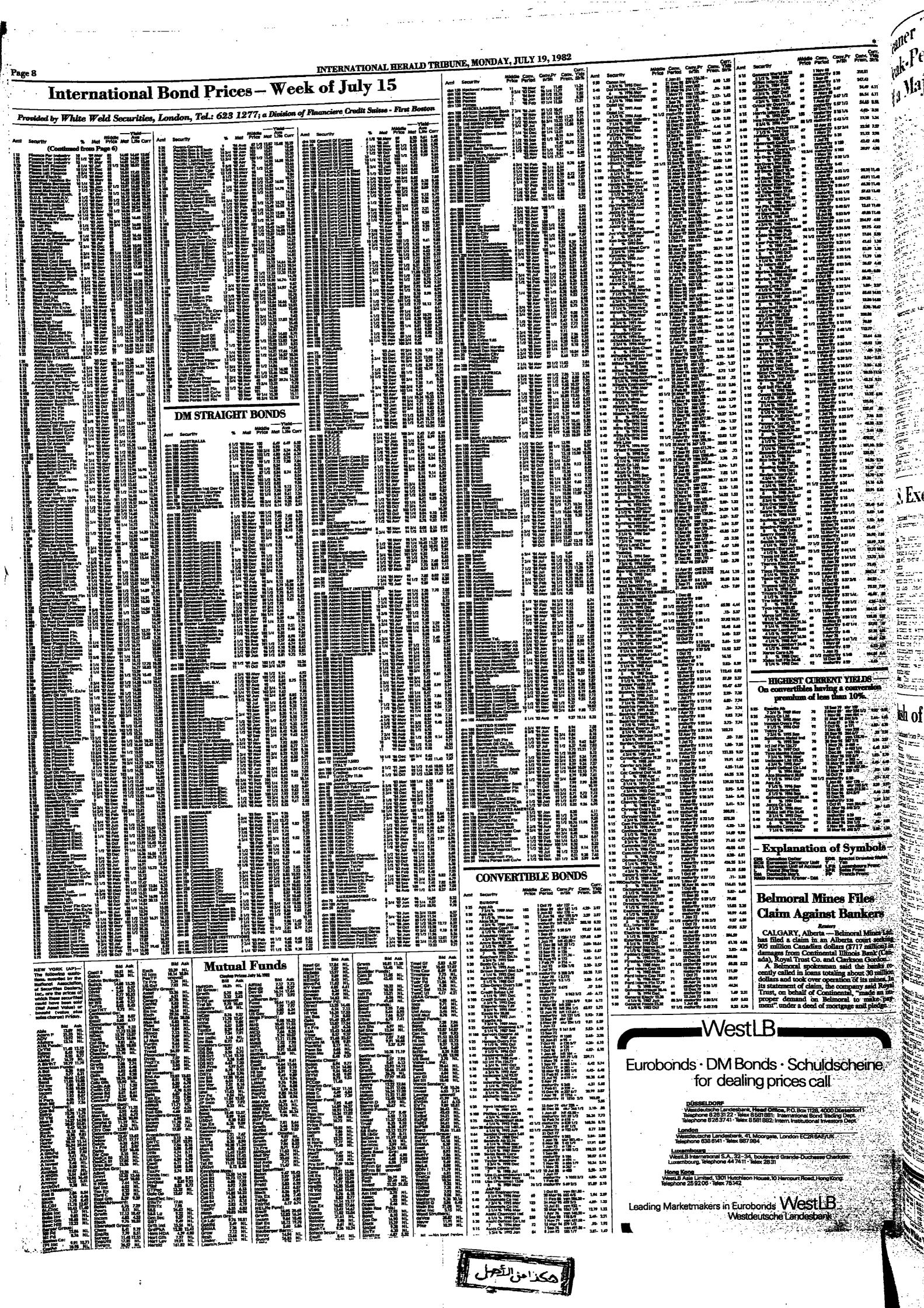
"This is no surprise," said Ken

Roberts: & securities analyst for about 6 percent of Seafirst's \$7 bilthe prokerage firm of Foster & lion loan portfolio. The Penn 12005 118h : 03

sult of raising its provisions for loan losses by \$125 million.

F.F. It.L. 39.465 * 0.1972 * 6.965 * 2.41 * 2593.9 * 2.983.9 * 200.94 * ... 4578 x * 30.655 * 0.1526 17,279 22,305 5,352 117,51 * 81,45 34421 29,338 458,17 0,0213 0,4784 14,611 * 224,75 * 96.70 ° 4.7125 504.85 0.3674 Dollar Values Per U.S.S CHITEDCY Austrolium \$ 0.591
Austrolium \$ 0.5991
Austrium achililium 17.55
Belgion fin, Irona: 50.50
Connedion \$ 1.2629
Danish Irona: 6.6250
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Interbank exchange rates for July 16, excluding bank service charges.



By Kirk Johnson

New York Timer Service

NEW YORK — Two years ago,

the price of gold was peaking at more than \$800 an ounce, the dollar was weak and business was booming for Nicholas L. Deak and his worldwide chain of retail foreign exchange and gold dealer quite sure how to do it."

hips. In the United States, where more than half of the privately held company's Deak-Pereraoutlets are located, foreign toncists were swarming, exchanging their francs. Denische marks, pounds and pesos for dollars. In the gold market, sales were heavy as buyers climbed aboard for what seemed an unending price rise.

The good times were not to con-

time. As gold prices fell, many investors lost money, and the volume of Deak's gold business sharply decimed. As the dollar strengthened and the world economy worsened, Enropean tourists began staying at home. Spherging on Ads

Deak & Co., parent of the Deak-Perera Group, which is the oldest and largest retail foreign exchange dealer in the United States, controlling about half the domestic market, was caught in the midst of

Six new retail offices in four cities — San Diego, Denver Las Vegas and Boston — opened last summer, expanding the company's domestic operations to 14 cines. The introduction of the new outlets brought the largest adver-tising campaign in the company's history. At nearly \$2 million, it was four times as large as that for

any previous year.

Mr. Deak, the 77-year-old founder, chairman and chief executive officer, said it was a case of moving too fast too soon. His son, R. Leslie Deak, who serves as an executive vice president, was a bit more to the point.

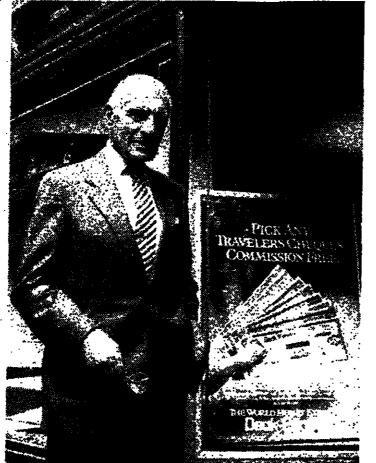
For a while we were saying. The more the merrier, but the costs were staggering," he said. We're a company that's never closed an office before. We're not

So far, no one at Deak is actually saying that some branches may be primed, and since the company does not release figures, precise damage reports are not to be had. What the Deaks are saying, though, is that changes are in the works. Mostly, they come down to a de-emphasis of the retail exchange business and a sharper focus on the wholesale service side of foreign exchange, such as offer-ing exchange services to banks.

"There's no doubt we tried to grow too fast and at the wrong time," said Robert S. Warrington, executive vice president in charge of marketing. It was a strain on

Mr. Warrington said that about 70 percent of Deak's business is in retail trade. Of that total, about 60 percent is in foreign exchange, that is, exchanging foreign currencies, primarily with tourists, for a commission. Deak has four such offices in New York and a total of 83 worldwide. The rest of its retail business is in gold; Deak estimates that it controls 20 percent of the retail gold sales in the United States. The company does very littie wholesale gold trading.

The wholesale side of the business, offering financial services to other companies, is the growth area now. We've relied a great deal on the Deak-Perera name in the past," Mr. Warrington said. "The awareness here now is that



Nicholas L. Deak, the founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Deak-Perera, stands in front of the company's foreign exchange outlet at Rockefeller Center in New York City.

the name is not so much of a prior-

For instance, Deak has signed a contract to provide exchange service at Bay Banks of Boston's airport branch. With Western Union, the company is negotiating a foreign exchange transfer service ereby customers can transfer funds overseas - moved by Western Union, but exchanged to the proper currencies through Deak.

Much of the new business is done anonymously. Neither the customer nor the person transferring funds overseas or trav-

is considerably cheaper than retail operations because the buyer pays the overhead; it is attractive to potential customers because Deak takes all the risk.

not exactly been pounding on Deak's door. A recent tentative agreement with Midland Bank in New Jersey fell through because the bank decided it could provide the service itself, and Deak is assuming a more aggressive sales attitude. "In the past our position had been somewhat more passive,"

eling there knows that Deak is involved. The Deaks said the service ity anymore. We have to develop siness contacts wherever we

So far, however, customers have

U.S. Executives Doubt That an Upturn Is Near

(Continued from Page 7) predict, will disappear in June fig-

Autos: The administration is predicting a "consumer-led recov-ery," in which a surge in consumer

purchases will reverse the econo-But several industries have dis-

covered that the only way they can stimulate sales these days is through heavy discounting that they cannot afford to continue It was widespread rebates, for example, that spurred auto sales in May. But when those and other financial incentives were removed last month, sales phonged almost 7 percent. And the five major do-

estic automakers reported their sales for the first 10 days of July

(Continued from Page 7) and inspire a certain amount of

American Medical, European

analysts say, does not fit this bill.

A number of banks declined invi-

tations to be co-managers. The five that accepted Dean Witter's invita-tion are Daiwa, Cricorp. Banque Nationale de Paris, Lazard Broth-ers and Wood Gundy.

ing AMI's paper has been denom-inated in minimum waits of \$100,

the first ever in the Eurobond mar-

ket, instead of the traditional

\$1,000. This means investors need only put up \$8.25 to buy one 20-year bond worth \$100, or \$14 to

buy one 15-year bond — a feature clearly parched to speculators.

Looked at in this way, a cash out-lay of \$82,500 now would yield \$1 million in 20 years, provided AMI

is there to pay it.

The low 13.29-percent yield at

which the 20 year paper was sold — at a time when eight-year full coupon bends yield 15% percent annually — reflects the fact that

the yield calculation is not the motivating factor. The attraction is the low offering price and the cor-respondingly high capital gain.

Other issues marketed last week

• Creditanstalt Bankverein, \$75 million of eight-year paper offered at par bearing a coupon of 15½ percent. It ended the week quoted

at 98%, up from a low of 97%.

Sumnomo Finance, \$50 million of seven-year notes offered at

par bearing a coupon of 15½ per-cent It closed at 98½-99.

Dawa Bank Ltd., \$20 million

of floating rate certificates of de-

posit. Daiwa has the option to call the three-year paper at the end of the second year. Interest is set at 0.19 point above the six-month in-

terbank rate for the first two years and a quarter point over for the

Mitsui Bank's Singapore branch is offering \$30 million of

three-year floating rate CDs. Interest is set at 0.19 point over the dol-

lar interbank rate quoted in Singapore for the first two years and

0.31 point for the third year. · Canadian Utilities Ltd., par-

to that attempted by automakers; it increased passenger traffic by lowering fares during the first And like the automakers, air-

lines lost money doing so. "We suffered our worst quarter

in history [even] with a 5-percent increase in traffic," says George James, senior vice president of the Air Transport Association, an industry trade group.

The industry is expected to report that it broke even or, at worst, lost a total of \$100 million during the second quarter. And analysts predict an overall airline profit for the third quarter — a considerable change from the industry's staggering \$633-million first quarter operearlier in the year.

Airlines: The airline industry summer travel has made the period tried a sales boosting factic similar profitable for the past 15 years.

ent of three of Alberta's major electric and natural gas utilities, 30 million Canadian dollars of five-

year notes bearing an indicated

Tenneco International, £30

million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 14% percent. • Credit Foncier, which just

investors' option to a 12-year ma-

mrity. Bearing a coupon of 134 percent and priced at 99%, the notes yield 13.87 percent for seven

In the Deutsche mark sector, a calendar of 13 issues totaling a nominal 1.38 billion DM was set

for the month to mid-August. The

first of the new issues is a 100-mil-

lion-DM, 10-year bond for Vienna

offered at par and bearing a coupon of 9½ percent. The paper

coupon of 17% percent.

ers and Wood Gundy.

In apparent token recognition of seeking 40 million ECUs (Enropethe speculative quality of the offering, AMPs paper has been described by the content of the content

"We'll be right back into losses in the fourth quarter," he says.

Steel: Among the hardest hit has been the steel industry, which produced only 6.7 million tons in May, a 41-percent decrease from a year before. Steelmakers face strong competition from foreign producers and slumping demand. As of July 3, a total of 111,453

steelworkers - about one-third of the industry's employees - were out of work. An additional 21,960 were on shortened workweeks, the American Iron and Steel Institute

And industry leaders see no respite. "Each month, I ask the [vice president] in sales if this will be the last month we hit bottom," of Armco Inc. "And each month, he continues to say, 'I think we've

was quoted on a when-issued basis at 98½ for a yield of 9.78 percent.

DM issue for France's Caisse Na-

However, bankers report scant

foreign interest in DM Eurobonds

and no interest from domestic

investors, who can earn better re-

turns on domestic paper. What

foreign demand there is apparently

is being diverted to the domestic

ing two-year zeros (uschëtze) priced at 83.35 to yield 9.65 per-

cent - a touch more than foreign

central banks could earn by plac-

ing their money in two-year Euro-

Bank and Sperry Rand.

The coupon on the 100-million-

Rush of New Bond Issues Unlikely back on their capital spending pro-

> slashed its capital investment plans by 20 percent to \$600 million. It has frozen management salaries and cut about 10,000 workers from a work force that totaled 69,000.

tionale des Télécommunications was cut to 91/2 percent from the in-"The coming months could be the most difficult in years," said dicated 9% percent, and the issue price was set at par.

This week will see issues for Standard Export Bank of Johannesburg, the European Investment

statistics for February, the latest month for which figures are available, show that while manufacturing employment was running 3.5 percent below 1981 levels and 6 percent less than two years ago. other sectors had actually strength-

market, where the government, starting this month, has been offer-Employment at finance, insur-ance and real estate companies was up about 1 percent from last year and 5 percent from 1980. Employment in repair fields, lodging, motion pictures and education was 3 percent above the 1981 level and 7 percent higher than in 1980.

"I'm not convinced yet." Mr. Boni said. Electronics Even in some businesses that have shown signs of strength, there are indications of a

A first quarter sales spurt by Avnet Inc., the nation's largest electronics parts distributor, was wideinterpreted as a sign that the electronics industry was coming out of a two-year slump. But Anthony R. Hamilton, chairman of the New York-based company, says sales growth has slackened since March

In the last three months, he adds, customers suddenly have begun stretching out orders to keep their inventories leaner.

Equipment: Heavy-equipment Tractor and Deere & Co., were supposed to be among the chief beneficiaries of Mr. Reagan's tax cuts aimed at stimulating invest-

Instead, they are busy cutting

Caterpillar, for example, has

Deere's chairman, William Hewitt. Services: Among the industries that appear to be holding up best are those tied to services. Federal

Many Bankers Sense a Slowdown In Euromarket Lending Activity

International Herald Tribune

PARIS - There is little hard evidence to support the view that lending in the Euromarket is drying up, but many bankers say they sense it and predict that the total of July Eurocurrency credits will be a shadow of the \$9.9 billion launched in June.

A sustained slowdown in bank lending at this time could be fatal for many borrowers. Developing countries are already strapped by the lingering recession in the in-

SYNDICATED LOANS

dustrialized countries, which has shaved exports and sharply reduced the prices of commodities and other raw materials these countries sell abroad.

The slowdown appears to be the result of many factors. The rescheduling of the debt of Poland and Romania, which totals some \$37 billion, and the impending res-cheduling of Argentina's \$34 bil-lion is only part of the story.

Indeed, many bankers believe that these reschedulings (which only delay payment) could, in principle, be absorbed by the banks without any great impact on the market. Lending through 1982's first half was well ahead of the record pace set in the year-earlier period — indicating that the East European reschedulings and the fallout of the Falklands war on Argentina were not exercising any particular influence on loan activi-

Community Joited

Rather, the sense of slowdown followed indications that banks had become imprudent and overaggressive. The first sign was Chase Manhattan's report that its second quarter earnings had been wiped out by the collapse of Drysdale Securities. That appeared to be shrugged off until the collapse of Penn Square, a small Oklahoma ank, revealed that some \$2 billion of now questionable loans had been sold to banks around the United States, including Chase,

The Penn Square saga wiped out second-quarter earnings at Conti-nental Illinois in Chicago and Seafirst in Seattle and joited the

entire financial community.

More generally, U.S., Canadian
and West German banks are feared to be suffering from the near collapse of major domestic borrowers. Such foreign borrowers as the Alfa Group of Mexico are also ailing. One banker said he was shocked to see the size of loans some small U.S. banks had made to Alfa. "Their exposure amounts to more than their annual profits," te remarked

Central bankers have long worried that the thin profit margins resulting from highly competitive lending rates are imperiling banks' capital positions; suddenly such warnings have hit home.

As a result, banks are becoming very cautious. By itself, this is no doubt healthy. But experience shows that bankers act like lemmings. They turned on the lending spigot en masse and have been known to turn it off en masse. This indiscriminate turning off of the spigot, as witnessed in Hungary's case, forced the Bank for International Settlements to publicly call on bankers to consider the damage such sudden changes can have on

Now the fear is growing that banks, particularly the hundreds of small institutions that give breadth to the market, may retrench and that international bank lending which has been expanding at an annual rate of more than 20 percent for the past 15 years - may slow, creating hardship for the handful of newly industrializing countries that have come to rely on

Most worrisome to analysts is on a \$600-million standby facility, that the slowdown is occurring dewhich it is unlikely to draw on. spite a sharp rise in lending mar-The new terms are based on dogins, indicating that availability of mestic U.S. rates, with banks havnew money may not be very reing the option, if the loan is drawn

to use the prime rate (plus 1/4 point

for the first five years and plus 1/4

point if extended for a further

three years) or the adjusted rate

for 90-day certificates of deposit

(plus a margin of 0.8 point for the

first five years and 0.85 point for

the final three years). Finland will

pay a commitment fee of ¼ per-

cent, down from 14 percent on the

current standby. The prime option

New Zealand Credit

Terms on New Zealand Refin-

ery's \$750-million loan call for a

margin of ½ point over Libor for the first two years and % point for

the final eight years. The company

Equally thin margins have been put on Australia's State Electricity

seeking \$120 million for 15 years.

It will pay 1/4 point over Libor for

the first two years, % for the next seven years and % point thereaft-

The long maturities and low margins reflect the very favorable

conditions that quality borrowers are able to command.

ommission of Victoria, which is

roent on all undrawn portions of

will pay a commitment fee of

the loan.

sponsive to higher returns. In an article in last Friday's Times of London, Geoffrey Bell, a director of the merchant bank J. Henry Schroder Wage, called for the creation of a \$20-billion "safety net" to be provided by the Inter-national Monetary Fund for countries with short-term liquidity

"These funds," he wrote, "would be readily available if the IMF on the existing loan carried a mardetermined that the long-range outlook of a country facing borrowing problems was satisfactory and the country was facing a basic liquidity crisis. [They] would not be used to 'bail out' banks by allowing them to reduce their exposure" but would be extended "alongside those of banks in a form of informal co-financing.

How much comfort this would actually give banks is open to question. The BIS itself and a handful of central banks have provided Hungary with \$510 million in short-term loans to carry the country along until it arranges a credit agreement with the IMF, expected later this year. But efforts by Manufacturers Hanover Trust to put together a three-year Eurocredit have been held up by the re-luctance of major U.K. banks to

Ten banks have agreed in princi-ple to each provide \$20 million. Pending a decision by the U.K. clearing banks, however, no formal proposal on terms has been presented to Hungary. One of the British banks is reported willing to participate if at least one other dearer joins; the others are said to be willing only if all three of the top U.K. banks are in it.

Short-Term Loan

Meanwhile, Hungary has asked the BIS for another short-term loan of \$250 million to \$300 million. Central bankers are reported to have agreed in principle to give further support to Hungary, but no decision has been made. A rare private sector borrowe

from Mexico is currently tapping

the market for \$400 million in a

co-financing program with the World Bank. The eight-year loan, to be used to develop the Cananea copper project, would carry interest set at 24 points over the London interbank rate. Elsewhere, Korean Electric

Power Co. is asking banks for bids on terms for a \$300-million loan. Kepco is said to want a 10-year maturity, but eight years is more likely, bankers report. Portugal's telephone utility, CTT, is seeking bids on terms for a

\$100-million loan Consumers Power Co. of the United States is arranging a \$100-million, seven-year loan at ¼ point over Libor.

In the Middle East, Gulf Petrochemical industries Co., jointly owned by Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, has awarded a mandate for a \$300-million loan to a group of Mideast banks. The borrower has the choice of drawing it in Bahrani dinars or in dollars. In either case, the borrower will pay half a point over the appropriate interbank rate for eight years. A third option, assuming that most of the cost of the planned ammonia and methanol complex it is building is provided by foreign contractors, is to use the loan as a counter guarantee for interest and principal on export credits, in which case it would run for 11 years with interest set every six months at 0.55 point on 105 percent of the amount outstanding equivalent to 0.58 points over the

interbank rate. Finland is renegotiating terms

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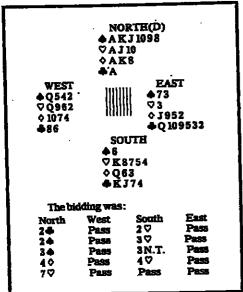
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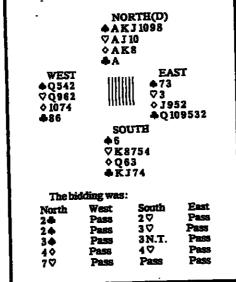
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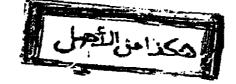
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CLEVELAND — Bob Boone

and Rod Carew each drove in

three runs to highlight a 10-run

fifth inning Friday night, and Ken Forsch pitched a four-hitter, lifting

the California Angels to a 15-0 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Forsch (9-7), making his 20th start of the year, walked two and

struck out four in going the dis-

tance for the eighth time this sea-

son. It was his third shutout of the

John Denny (6-10) was ejected from the game in the fifth after he hit Fred Lynn with a pitch, the

third batter he hit in the game.

California scored three runs

the first. Brian Downing was hit

with a pitch, took second on a

passed ball and moved to third on

an infield out. Lynn's two-out sin-

gle scored Downing, and Doug DeCinces walked to fill the bases.

Bobby Grich then blooped a two-

Downing (15), Re_lockson (21), Lynn (11).

Quisenberry, 4-4, HRs-Konsos City, MCROB 2
(18), Marrin (7), White (4),
Texas 900 909-3 7 0
Toronto 470 900 909-11 12 0
Butcher, Beltono (2), Murobeto (2) and
Wermer: Leal, RLLJackson (2), D.Wurrov (8),
J.McLoughlin (9) and Whitt, W-RLLJackson, 3-6, L-Butcher, 9-1, HRs-Texas, Richardt (2);
**Texatala Research (7).

oronia. Massery (7).

dikland 008 080 001—1 5 0

few York 022 000 022 4 5 9

Keough, Owchinko (8) and M-Heath; Rawley

nd Carone. W—Rawley, 5-4. L—Kabush, 7-13.

11a, Henderson (11), Zisk (9). 060 603 212—8 12 0 000 020 200—4 11 0

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Transactions

HRs-New York, Mumphrey (1), Murcer (6).

Ujdur, Pashnick (7), Rucker (8), Sasc (8), Tobik (9) and Parrish; B.Costilla, R.Dovis (7) and Louder, W.-Ujdur, J.S. L.-B.Costilla, (7) HRs-Detroit, Herndon (16), Hebner (6), Parrish

BASEBALL,
American Lease
CLEVELAND INDIANS—Placed Alan
Barnister, infletder, on the 15-day disabled list
and recalled Cormela Castilia, outfletder, from
Charleston of the International League.
DETROIT TIGERS—Placed Kirk Gibson,
outfletder, on the 15-day disabled list effective
July 18 and recalled Glenn Wilson, outfletder,
from Evansyllis of the American Association.
NEW YORK YANKEES—Named Sommy
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defensive end, to a series of one-year contracts. Extended the contract of Steve Bartkawski,

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Thais to Expel Reporter

On Wall Street Journal

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — The Foreign Ministry has ordered the diplomat-

ic correspondent of the Asian Wall

Street Journal, Barry Wain, to

leave Thailand by Thursday be-cause of an article in the paper about conditions at a Thai-run ref-

Mr. Wain said that he was in-

formed of the decision by Jetn

Sucharitkul, the director-general of

the Information Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr.

Wain said he was told the offend-

ing article was published in the daily newspaper Thursday and in-

cluded a account of substandard

living conditions at a camp for

Vietnamese refugees along the

Shell Chemicals Plans

To Reduce Work Force

LONDON — Shell Chemicals U.K. Ltd. said Friday that it will

eliminate as many as 700 jobs at its

Carrington petrochemical com-

The company said 500 to 700 of

the 2,000 jobs at the plant will be

eliminated through voluntary re-

tirement, transfers to other plants

and attrition. The plant, Shell's

largest in Britain, lost more than

£44 million (\$76 million) last year.

Union representatives at the plant

have said they will resist layoffs.

plex, near Manchester.

Thai-Cambodian border.

ugee camp.

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Angels Overwhelm the Indians, 15-0 California sent 15 batters to the plate in the fifth. Downing led off ninth with a two-run homer off re- 3 and drove in three runs with a with a walk. Carew tripled in Downing and scored when center

fielder Rick Manning threw wildly to third. One out later, Don Baylor

FRIDAY BASEBALL doubled. Lynn became the third batter hit by Denny, who was chased from the game after a heated argument with Barnett. Ed Whitson took over and got Sakata in the seventh. DeCinces to fly out, but Grich walked to fill the bases and Boone

launched a shot off the center field fence for a three-run double. Mick Kelleher walked and Downing walked again to load the bases. Carew singled home two runs and Reggie Jackson singled in another before Baylor walked to

derson then served up a two-run single to Lynn.
Baylor ended the scoring in the

Friday and Saturday Baseball Line Scores

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Goff, Leoch (6), Allen (7) and Hodges;
Stewart, Niedember (5), Forster (7), S.Shirley

(9) and Scloscia, W.—S.Shirley, 1-1, L.—Allen, 2-5.

PHIS.—New York, Kingman 2 (25).
Philadelphia 100 000 110 92—5 16 0
Son Francisco 610 000 101 00—3 15 2
Ruthyen, McGraw (B), Reed (9), Lyle (11),
Monge (11) and B.Diaz; R.Martin, Ahlnon (B),
Holkand (10), Breining (11), Barr (11) and May,
Brenly (11), W— Reed, 3-2, L—Breining, 4-3,
HR—Philadelphia, Schmidt (11).

51. Louis

Soto, Price (7) and Trevino; Farsch, Bair (8) and Porter, W—Farsch, 9—5. L—Solo, 8—6.

Alianta

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Walk, Cowley (9) and Pacaraba; Noles, Praly (5). Tidraw (7). Kravec (8) and J.Davis. W—Walk, 8—6. L—Noles, 6—8.

DENVER BRONCOS—Signed Steve Watson, ride receiver, to a series of one-year contracts.

HOUSTON CILERS-Signed Mike Munchak

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Signed Brod Edelman, center; Marvin Lewis, running back; and John Krimm, defensive back.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS—Named Dennis Pitzgerald linebacker coach; Woody Widenhafer assistant head coach; and Jan Kalb

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS—Alex G. Spones purchased 10 percent interest in the learn from

HOCKEY

000 000 000-0 3 2 130 010 10x-6 9 0 Mattack (2), Mirabella (6) and

liever Tom Brennan. It was his 14th homer of the year.

Mariners 6, Orioles 0

At Baltimore, Richie Zisk homered, singled twice and knocked in three runs to lead Seattle to a 6-0 victory over Baltimore. Floyd Bannister (9-5) pitched a two-hitter for the Mariners, yielding a double to Gary Roenicke in the second and a single to Lean

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 0

At Toronto, Jim Clancy pitched a three-hitter over 8% innings, and Ernie Whitt tripled to ignite a three-run second that guided To-ronto past Texas, 6-0. Clancy (8-7) allowed only one hit until the ninth. Joey McLaughlin relieved refill the bases. Reliever Bud Anand got the last out.

At Boston, Jim Rice went 3-for-

Oakland 188 005 100—2 7 8 New York 003 030 00x—6 9 1 Longford, Owchinks (5) and Newmani Erickson, R.May (8), Gassaae (9) and Wynegar. W—Erickson, 7-7. L—Langford, 7-11, HRS—Oakland, Burraughts (5): New York, Smalley (9), Griffer (5).
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Griffer (5).
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Cleveland 000 0 0 0 000-0 4 1
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Anderson (5), Breaman (8) and Bondo. WForsch, 9-7. L.—Denny, 4-10. HR—California.
Boylor (14).
Seattle 013 100 100-6 14 1
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F.Bannister and Sweet: D.Martinez, Grimslev
VI—F.Bannister, 9-5. L.—D.Martinez, 9-7. HRs—
Seattle, Zisk (8), D.Henderson (10).

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T.Pena; Ryan and Pulots, W—Ryan, 9-9. L—
McWilliams, 5-4. HR—Houston, Pshi (8).
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S1. Louis 028 000 40x--- 7 0 B.Shirley, Hume (7) and Van Gorder; Murc.

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Son Francisco College Gold 2006 000 000-0) 4 8 Corlino and B.Diaz; Loskey, Barr (9) and Brenly. W—Cartton, 12-7, L.—Loskey, 7-7, Montraol 100 012 000-4 13 1 Son Dieso 200 000 100-3 11 1 Rosent, Frymon (8) and Carter; Loliar, Lucas (7). DeLeon (9) and T.Kennedy, W—Rogers, 71-4 L.—Lollar, 10-3.

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Red Sox 7, Royals 3

At Minneapolis, Tom Brookens hit a two-run homer in a five-run second and Jack Morris (11-9) pitched a six-hitter over eight innings to lead Detroit to a 6-3 victory over Minnesota.

double and single, and Dennis

Eckersley picked up his 10th victo-

ry to lead Boston past Kansas City, 7-3. The Red Sox hit five doubles in the second inning, when

Yankees 6, A's 2

At New York, Roy Smalley and Ken Griffey hit third-inning homers off Rick Langford, and

Roger Erickson pitched a six-hitter

over 7% innings to lead New York

Brewers 5, White Sox 3

At Milwaukee, Ted Simmons'

two-run double capped a three-run eighth inning to lift Milwaukee to

Tigers 6, Twins 3

to a 6-2 victory over Oakland.

a 5-3 victory over Chicago,

they scored six runs.

Astros 4, Pirates 2

In the National League, Houston, Nolan Ryan (9-9) pitched a six-hitter, struck out 11 and scored two runs to help Hous-ton to a 4-2 victory over Pitts-

Phillies 1, Giants 0

burgh.

At San Francisco, Steve Carlton (12-7) pitched a four-hitter and Garry Maddox singled in a fifth-inning run to give Philadelphia a 1-0 victory over San Francisco. Expos 4, Padres 3

At San Diego, Tim Wallach and

Warren Cromartie each singled in a run in the sixth to give Montreal a 4-3 victory over San Diego. Steve Rogers, with relief help from Woody Fryman, gained his 12th victo-

Cardinals 6, Reds 4 At St. Louis, pinch hitter Dane

lorg singled in two runs off Tom Hume (2-5) to cap a four-run sev-enth and help St. Louis beat Cincinnati, 6-4. Cubs 4, Braves 3

At Chicago, Jay Johnstone's RBI single with two out in the 10th delivered Bill Buckner with the winning run as Chicago beat At-lanta, 4-3.

Dodgers 7, Mets 6

At Los Angeles, Fernando Valenzuela became the first 13game winner in the majors, using three home runs and the relief pitching of Steve Howe to lead Los Angeles to a 7-6 triumph over New

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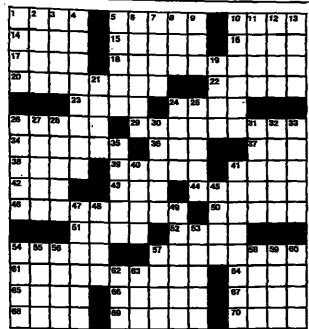
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CROSSWORD



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17 Doing nothing 18 Steinbeck novel 26 Bread Warmer 22 Standish's rival 23 "Mary— little..." 24 Small ope 26 Dull sound 29 Married fiction 34 Abe's adjective 36 "Chances

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BERLIN

BOSTON

BUCHAREST BUDAPEST BUENOS AIRES CAIRO

CHICAGO
COPENHAGEN
COSTA DEL SOL
DAMASCUS
DUBLIN

FLORENCE FRANKFUR?

GENEVA HARARÊ HBLSINKI HONG KON

HOUSTON

ISTANBUL

JERUSALEM LAS PALMAS LIMA LISBON LONDON

NASTERDA ANKARA

52 Handy Latin 'Halt!'

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67 Thor's fathe follower 69 Army biggles
70 U.S. bombs DOWN

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WEATHER

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MONTREAL

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NEW YORK NICE OSLO PARIS

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SEQUL SHANGHA! SINGAPORE STOCKHOLM

SYDNEY TAIPEI TEL AVIV TOKYO

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«Wine is meant

to be enjoyed,

The Herald Tribune's new book by Jon Winroth makes

light of wine snobbery—but

friends or family.

Wine as you like it

sparkles with facts

wine casting and wine serving.

13 Neighbor of N.C. 19 Card game 21 "Lights out" signal

24 Persian pixie 26 Hurled 27 Wilson's adviser 28 Textbook parts 31 Doubly 32 Circle above

33 Agrunomist's purchase 35 Gypsy's card **40** Lane seen in a strip 41 Criminal 45 Netherlands export 47 Bed canopy 48 Forest trail 49 Beliefs

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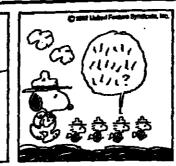
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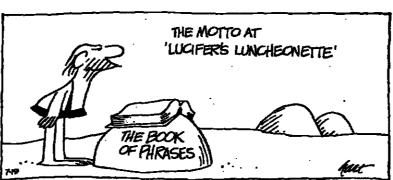


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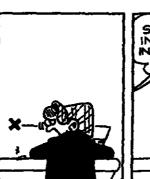
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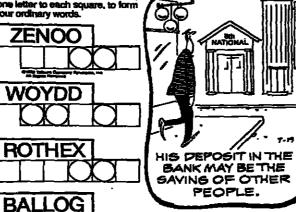




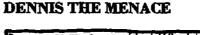




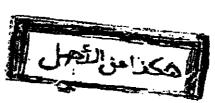




Jumbles: COACH KNELL TREATY PILLAR Answer: What that job at the bridge might do to one —TAKE ITS TOLL







BOOKS

CUBAN PASSAGE

By Norman Lewis. 250 pp. \$13.50. Pantheon Books, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

By Rosalyn Drexler. 180 pp. \$11.95. E. P. Dutton & Co., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

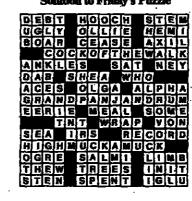
DON'T quite know what to call Norman Lewis "Cuban Passage," but whatever it is, it's rather good. Set in Batista's Havana, the book serves very well as a suspense novel, in which a British family undergoes its own revolution against a background of Fidel Castro's advance. On another level, it's a coming-of-age novel in which a 16-year-old boy named Dick expresses his rage at his mother's infaithfulness to his absent father. There's something anachronistically satisfying about a boy who revenges his father and corrects his mother.

According to the dust jacket of "Cuban Passage," Lewis has traveled a great deal and, like so many British travelers, he has a talent for catching the sense of place. Havana, he writes, "must be the only capital city in the world where Woolworth's have a counter stacked with charms and voodoo paraphemalia." He even gives us a sardonic exposition of the political pecking order in parking a car outside the most prestigious cafe on the har-

Dick's father is away on business and his beautiful mother is sleeping with a Cuban named Stilson whose position in the government is so per-vasive that it bears no title. Stilson is something of a hypnotist and he seduces Dick's mother by singing her the same bolero.

When Dick runs away, he meets Jerry, an American boy his age who lives on the docks in Havana and seems to know everything. Jerry advises Dick to kill Stilson, and in this violent age of ours one is startled to come across a projected killing that does not seem altogether outrageous. But I couldn't kill anything, Dick protests, and Jerry, after running down a list of practice victims, settles

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



on a rat. Even you, he says, could kill a rat. He knows exactly how and where to find one, and Dick, imagining it is Stilson, does indeed kill the rat most convincingly. Though I can't tell you what he does with regard to Stilson himself. I can say that once Dick locates his filial passions, he is a different boy.

Lewis has a fine ear for Cuban speech. When Dick passes some time. in jail, his warder, who has designs on him, offers "shoes with acute heels, a" hand-sack of cocodrilo, a sastain for the chest." There is a fine description of the rebels' homemade armored car; which looks like "a rhino without a horn." They win battles, according to their commander, without firing a shot, by simply standing still and frightening the government forces.

A Casual Graham Greene

Lewis is like a casual Graham Greene, without the genius and the metaphysics and the painstaking or agonizing character development. If you read "Cuban Passage" as a straight novel, it's a bit unfinished here and there - but as a suspense novel, it's better than most.

In "Bad Guy," Rosalyn Drexler has shamelessly surrendered to all of her worst inclinations, and her novel is both pretentious and over-simplified. It has so little conviction that I still haven't figured out whether it's supposed to be dead-pan comedy or dead serious. A woman psychoanalyst who tries to rehabilitate a teen-age Puerto Rican murderer by living with him hardly seems a subject for humor yet there are what seem to be sporadic

attempts at wit. This is Drexler's sixth novel and she has won two Obies for off-Broadway plays and an Emmy for television writing "Bad Cny" comes with dust jacket encomiums by Norman Mailer, Donald Barthelme, John Lahr and Hilma Wolitzer, and one is reminded of Calvin Trillin's proposed law that all blurb writers declare their connection with the author.

There's nothing much that I can say about the book, except that I'm surprised at Drexler, who seems to have tried harder in other works. "Bad Guy" is the kind of novel; filled with listless improvisation, that makes you want to suggest to the author that the time may have come for her to stop and think about the art of fiction, to clean out the attic of her imagination and start all over.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

heart was led. East put up the heart

king and did the best he could by re-

turning the club ace. This forced

the trump suit. But after ruffing, she

simply cashed to spade ace, ruffed a heart and drew trumps. The diamond

losers from dummy were discarded

and dummy scored the last six tricks in the red suits.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CWITCHING systems is rather like switching autos. Reading the manual and knowing where the con-trols are is not enough: If you want to avoid skids and other misfortunes you must be able to react appropriately in a wide variety of situations.

A bridge partnership that decides, say, to abandon standard bidding methods in favor of the Precision Club must make a number of small natural adjustments. Some bids will now be weaker or stronger; or they will be forcing instead of nonforcing — or vice versa. Or they will show an unexpected suit length.

The one-club opening, on the diagramed deal, was strong and artifi-

cial, and East made a natural overcall in clubs. South doubled to show moderate values, and North bid his hearts. South should now have bid two notrump, but she bid two spades, unaware that this would systematically promise a five-card suit. As a result, her partner eventually decided to bid a spade slam, rejecting the diamond fit that had been uncovered because the scoring was by match points.

Six diamonds would have been a sensible contract and would have succeeded without much difficulty. Six spades was terrible, as South discovered when a club was led and the dummy appeared. She decided correctly that there was very little hope unless the trumps were divided even-ly, and proceeded on that assumption.

The opening lead was ruffed in dummy and, in the key play, a low

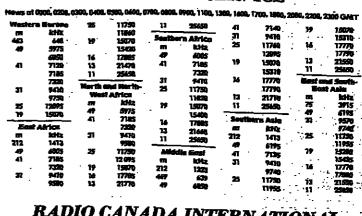
Making this rather improbable slam gave North-South all the available match points and left East-West, who had done nothing wrong, with the feeling they had been victimized by the fates. NORTH (D)

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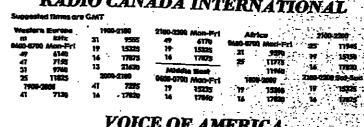
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RADIO NEWSCASTS

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VOICE OF AMERICA

SPORTS

Tom Watson chipping out of a bunker en route to victory.

By Dave Kindred

Washington Past Service
TROON, Scotland — As soon as the plane

landed last week. Bobby Clampett drove over to Troon Golf Club. He had been flying all night. He should have been sleeping. Instead,

he wanted to tee it up.

Scotland, Where they invented golf. Where

Old Tom Morris won four British Opens a cen-

tury ago. First thing off the plane, Bobby

Clampett hurried to Troon, going past the links of Prestwick Golf Club, where they

played the first dozen Opens.
"I thought, "What was it like in 1860 here?" "Clampert said with a child's enthusi-

asm. "How would the people have gotten to

the golf course? Taken a horse and buggy?"

Before he soared to a 6-over-par 78 in the third round, and then shot a 77 Sunday to fin-

ish the tournament at par 288, Clampett was

the talk of the tournament. He was II under

par after 36 holes and the championship was

For all we know about Bobby Clampett, and

the basic information is bountiful, we still-

know nothing. He was a mystery out in the Open. He has a monk's devotion to the High

Tech study of the physics of the golf swing; yet he was hauled off a U.S. Open course as a

blaspheming comic for hitting balls while on

his knees. Victory is not as important as "the

mental challenge to yourself," he says; yet he confesses that "the feeling is there" that he can

all but conceded to him.

win major championships.

Watson Beats Price by a Shot 🔮 To Win 4th British Golf Title

TROON, Scotland - Tom Watson won his fourth British Open golf championship Sunday, beating Nick Price by a shot when the South African missed a 6-foot putt on the 17th hole.

Watson, who finished half an hour before Price, became the fifth golfer to win both the U.S. and British Opens in the same year and the first to do so since Lee Trevino

One month ago he won his first U.S. Open, also by a single stroke, from Jack Nicklaus.

'Different Scenario'

"This one was a different scenario," Watson said. "I really hadn't won that way. I feel sorry for Nick Price. He played very well and did a commendable job." Watson, the tournament favorite, also is only the second Ameri-

can, following Walter Hagen, to win the British championship four times, and all of his victories have come in Scotland. Watson, who had started the

day three shots behind Bobby Clampett, eagled the 11th hole and

Bobby Clampett — A Mystery Out in the Open

Some of these contradictions are the baggage of youth not yet sure what to do or how to do

Clampett's little side trip to Troon, straight

off the plane, reveals more — both his consuming passion with the game he met at age 10 and

the restless curiosity that moves him to keep a

daily journal. That passion and curiosity are

the only things we can identify with certainty

about Clampett, except that the kid can flat

play lights out.
At 18, he won the California State Amateur,

led the U.S. Open for a moment and was an

all-America at Brigham Young University

(where in the Mormons' backyard he would

On tour barely two full seasons, he has fin-

ished second four times while winning more

than \$300,000. Last month, as Tom Watson

and Jack Nickians wrestled for immortality in

the U.S. Open, Clampett finished third - and

had a shot to win as late as the 12th hole on

Tom Watson is 32 and Bobby Clampett is 22. Somewhere, there is a hell of a 12-year-old

who will be in a sentence with Bobby Clampett

Johnny Miller says Clampett has the best

swing in golf. It is marked by control so steady

the swing seems to have been riveted into place. The takeaway is slow and smooth, with extension that gives the little guy (5 feet 10, 140

pounds) unusual power. At the top of his follow-through, Clampett allows not even the

Arnold Palmer is 52 and Jack Nicklaus is 42.

become a student of Christian Science).

Price, listed as 150-1 shot before the tournament, took command when he birdied three consecutive holes to start the back nine, giving him a 3-shot lead when Watson bogeyed the 15th hole.

But although Watson could not get the birdie he so desperately wanted on the final three holes, barely missing a 20-foot attempt on the 18th, Price yielded to the immense pressure with a double bogey on the 15th hole, creating a tie with Watson.

With prospects looming for an 18-hole playoff Monday, Price bo-geyed the short 17th hole when his six-foot putt rolled to the right, and on the final hole he lost his final chance by missing a 35-foot attempt for a birdie. The 25-year-old Price, whose

most notable successes have been the 1980 Swiss Open and the 1981 South African Masters, wound up with a 73 for 285, tying him for second with Peter Oosterhuis, who

Clampett, the leader for the first three rounds, fell out of contention

slightest wiggle of the club. It is as if we have

The machine analogy comes easily, for Clampett ascribes much of his success to the

teachings of a Carmel Valley (Calif.) Ranch golf pro, Ben Doyle, a disciple of "The Golfing Machine," an instruction book by Homer Kel-

ley.
"I'm a mechanic more than an artist," Clam-

pett said. "I always try to develop rather than let it happen naturally. Ben Doyle, since I was 13, has done all the film work on my swing. I

have worked hard to build a golf swing with

Ben. He has perhaps an idealistic view of the

swing. When I was a junior, he took swing pho-

tographs of the best players — Arnold Palmer,

Jack Nicklaus, Johnny Miller, Ben Hogan, Sam

"In the concept of 'The Golfing Machine,

we tried to analyze each component of their

golf swings and find out why they're the best players in the world... I'm writing a book now in my spare time. It's a continuation of 'The Golfing Machine.' My book explains the

The more the assembled journalists listened to such wanderings, the more they put together a picture of Bobby Clampett as the robot pro. He may be a machine. Take away the curly

blond hair ("his hair is a cross between a young

Albert Schweitzer and Harpo Marx," said a

BBC commentator) and pull off the Barry Manilow mask — and, voilà, you can see the

computer tentacles that caused this machine,

Bobby Clampett, to strike a golf ball perfectly.

seen a machine strike a golf ball.

Snead, Byron Nelson.

model I'm looking for."

72-hole total of 4-under 284. First nine and he finished with a 77 for place was worth \$57,600.

288, where he was tied with Jack Nicklaus, who closed with a fine 69. At one point Saturday, Clampett had led the field by seven

> There was a four-way tie at 286 among Tom Purtzer and Nick Faldo, who both finished with 69, Masahiro Kuramoto with a 71, and Des Smyth with a 73.

Tied for eighth place at one-under 287 were Fuzzy Zoeller (70) and Sandy Lyle (74). Arnold Palmer, who opened the tournament with a l-under-par 71, finished

with a 9-over-par 297. Clampett, who had struggled all through Saturday when he shot 78, lost his lead immediately when Price birdied the first hole with a 20-foot patt to draw even.

Price then sank a 50-footer for another birdie on the second to move in front by two shots when Clampett got the first of his bo-geys. But the 22-year-old Californian drew even again with a birdie on the fourth as Price bogeyed.

A 12-foot birdie by Price on the seventh hole gave him a three-shot lead as Clampett was having a lot of difficulty with his tee shots, but then Watson, who had only one birdie on the front nine, at the fourth hole, dramatically stepped into the picture with his eagle on the par-5, 481-yard 11th hole. A superb approach had left him with only a three-foot putt.

When Price bogeyed the ninth hole, Watson gained the lead for the first time, but Price responded with birdies on the 10th. 11th and

12th holes to go up by three shots.
Then came the disastrous 15th vhere Price hooked his tee shot, sent his second shot into a bunker 40 yards from the green, hit the face of the bunker with his third shot, advancing the ball only a few feet, reached the green with his fourth shot and then two-putted. "I played the last six holes very badly," Price said. "I didn't drive

the ball straight and just let it slip. It's typical of the way I was play-ing six months ago." Price said that when he reached the turn he noticed that Watson

had dropped back to four under. "I thought this was my chance af-ter my three birdies in a row. I thought, just let me play nicely from here on in." The only other players to win both the British and U.S. Opens in

the same year were Bobby Jones in 1926 and 1930, Gene Sarazen in 1932, Ben Hogan in 1953 and Tre-

Wstson now has won seven major championships although he has yet to capture the PGA. The crash occurred after

Lauda Captures British Grand Prix; Pironi Takes Over Lead in Standings Patrese's Brbaham stalled as the Derek Warwick of Britain in the BRANDS HATCH, England start light turned to green and he Niki Lauda turned the British Forwas struck by Arnoux's Renault. Debris damaged Fabi's Toleman, and Keke Rosberg, the polesitter, mula One Grand Prix into a oneman show Sunday, cruising home to victory more than 25 seconds was forced to start the race in his ahead of second-placed Didier Pi-

roni of France. Lauda, the Austrian who won the 1976 British Grand Prix on the same track, drove superbly in his red-and-white McLaren, and after taking the lead on the 10th of the 76 laps he never looked back.

At one stage, he held a 43-second lead over the rest of the field, and although he visibly eased up over the closing stages it was clear

he could not be caught.
Patrick Tambay of France, in
his second Formula One drive this season, finished third behind his Ferrari teammate while Pironi took over the lead in the world championship standings.

Lauda completed the 198.63-mile (319.67-kilometer) race in an hour 35 minutes 33.812 seconds at a average speed of 124.7 mph (200.68 kph) to record his second triumph of the season following victory at Long Beach, Calif., in

It was the 19th Grand Prix victory of Landa's career, which restarted this season after a two-year retirement, and it put him into third place in the drivers standings on 24 points. Only 10 of the 26 starters com-

pleted the race, with a crash on the start line ending the hopes of Rene Arnoux, Riccardo Patrese and Teo

Williams at the back of the field after his engine failed to start at the beginning of the warmup lap. Watson Out Early

Niki Lauda racing in front of Didier Pironi in the British Grand Prix.

A crash in the early stages of the race also ended the hopes of Lauda's McLaren teammate, John Watson, of repeating his British Grand Prix victory of last year. Watson was involved in a collision with Chico Serra's Fittipaldi and the Osella of Jean-Pierre Jarier.

The challenge of the turbocharged Brabhams disappeared totally when Nelson Piquet, the Brazilian world champion, was forced to retire after leading for the first nine laps during which time he had opened a 10-second gap over Lau-

Lauda was quick to acknowledge that his subsequent victory came as a direct result of Piquet's

"It was very fortunate for me because the trouble with the turbos is that it is very hard to overtake them," Lauda said. "I was able to out-accelerate Pironi at the start and had more good luck when Nelson broke down. Everything went fantastically well for me today."

Once Lauda took the lead, he gained seconds lap by lap. The real doglighting came for second, third and fourth places, and Pironi was engaged in a fierce exchange with

middle stages of the race.
Pironi had to fight off attacks from De Angelis to hold onto second position and gain the six points that took him to the lead in the championship, before his team-mate Tambay edged De Angelis out of third place on the last lsp. Daly followed up his fifth plac-

ing at Detroit and Zandvoort this season with the same result following a gutsy drive that included a tire chance and the loss of part of his Williams' offside skirt.

The most disappointed man Sunday was Rosberg. After gaining pole position for the first time in his career, nothing went right for the 33-year-old Finn and he was eventually forced to retire 26 laps from home when his Williams developed incurable mechanical

British Grand Prix . Niki Lauda, Avstria, McLaren, 1:35.33.812. L Didler Pirani, France, Ferrori, 1:35:57.538 2 Diagr Pront, Pronte, Perrott 1:35:3738 3. Patrick Tomboy, France, Perrott 1:36:12.28 4. Ello de Angells, Italy, Lotus, 1:36:15.05 5. Derek Daly, Ireland, Williams, 1:36:15.22 6. Alcin Prost, France, Racoutt, 1:36:15.42 7. Bruno Giocamelli, Italy, Alfa Romea, 1 iap

oespins B. Brien Henton, Britain, Tyrrell, 1 lap 7. Mauro Soldi, Haly, Arrows, 2 laps 10. Jochen Mass, West Germany, Morch, 3 lapr

FORMULA ONE STANDINGS

1. Pironi, 25 points

2. John Watson, Britain, 38

2. Laudo, 24

a Lunco, 24 4. Kake Rasbers, Finland, 21 5. Prost, 19 5. Riccardo Patresa, Italy, 19 7. Nelsan Piquet, Brazil, 17 8. De Angelia, 13 9. Michele Alborato, Italy, 10 Beldia Chataur, II 6. W 9. Eddle Cheever, U.S., 10

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hinault Wins Individual Time Trial

MARTIGUES, France — Bernard Hinanli, greeted by cheering crowds, Sunday won the 14th stage individual time trial in the Tour de France road cycling race, retaining the overall leader's yellow jersey. Hinanit, shooting for his fourth Tour victory in five years, completed the 33-kilometer circuit around this small Mediterranean coastal city in 45 minutes 12 seconds.

Hinault once again demonstrated his speed in individual time trials despite the suffocating heat that left him out of breath at the finish line. Jan Van Houwelingen of the Netherlands took second place, 48 seconds behind the Frenchman, while Daniel Gisiger of Switzerland was third, 53

Davey Moore in TKO Over Kalule

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. - Davey Moore, in only his 11th professional bout and fighting past the seventh round for the first time, retained the World Boxing Association junior middliweight title Saturday by stopping Ayub Kalule of Uganda in the 10th round.

Moore his left eve almost closed hit Kalule with a left hook to the head that swayed the challenger late in the 10th round. The 23-year-old champion delivered a right to the jaw and then landed at least 20 punches to the head, leaving Kalule defenseless in his own corner. The referee stopped the fight with two seconds left in the round.

Kalule, a 28-year-old Ugandan living in Denmark, was trying to regain the championship he lost last June when he was knocked out in the ninth round by Sugar Ray Leonard in Houston. That had been his only loss in 41 pro fights until Saturday. Moore, now 11-0 with eight knockouts as a pro after a 96-6 amateur record, won the title with a sixth-round knockout of Japan's Tadashi Mihara in Tokyo last February.

Transvaal Beats Europeans in Rugby

JOHANNESBURG — Transvaal beat an Irish-led team of European rugby stars Saturday, 33-22, in a match inaugurating 70,000-seat Ellis Park stadium. Transvaal scored two converted tries in injury time after the visitors had led, 22-21, at the end of regulation time.

Center Peet van der Vyver accounted for 21 points and scrumhalf Harry Viljoen, wing Dries Maritz and flyhalf Errol Tobias also scored tries. Dusty Hare (14 points) and John Carleton of England and Dominique Erbani of France scored for the visitors, whose controversial tour takes them to Cape Town for a match against Western Province Tuesday, then back to Ellis Park for an unofficial test match against a South African Rugby Board XV next Saturday.

Clerc Takes WCT Event in Austria

ZELL AM SEE, Austria — José-Luis Clerc routed Heinz Grenthardt on Sunday, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, to win a WCT tennis tournament here. Clerc, ranked fifth in the world, advanced to the final by defeating José Higueras, 6-3, 6-1, on Saurday. Guenthardt, unseeded, upset Balacs Taroczy and Tomas Smid on his way to the final. The \$300,000 purse was the largest for a tournament in Austria.

In Smittgart, meanwhile, Ramesh Krishnan of India won a Grand Prix tournament Sunday by surprising top-seeded Sandy Mayer, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 7-6. Krishnan collected \$14,200 for the victory. In Saturday's semifinals, Mayer defeated Peter Elter, 6-3, 6-1, and Krishnan downed Uli Pinner,

In Baastad, Sweden, Mats Wilander defeated Gustavo Tiberti on Sunday, 7-6, 6-3, to move into the final of the Swedish Open Grand Prix tournament. His opponent will be Henrik Sundstroem, who best Thomas Hogstedt, 6-2, 6-4.

And in Brookline, Mass., Mel Purcell upset Ivan Lendl, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, Saturday to reach the semifinals of the U.S. pro championships. Guillermo Vilas overcame Eric Fromm, 6-4, 7-5; Fernando Luna defeated Alejandro Ganzabal, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3, and Yannick Noah beat John Alexander,

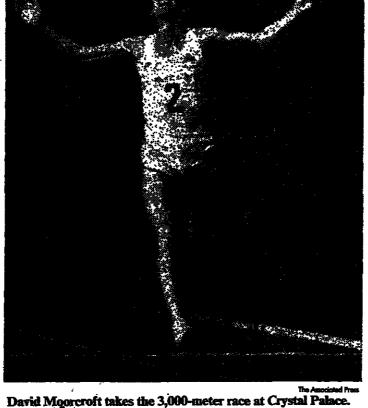
Ruzici Beats Gadusek in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO - Virginia Ruzzoi of Romania defeated Bonnie Gadusek, 6-1, 7-6, Saturday in the title match of the Kim Cup termis tour-The Romanian, who was the seeded second, took the first set in 25

minutes with little difficulty. But she had to fight to a tie-break in the second set, during which neither player managed a service break. It was the second time Ruzici, 27, has won the Monte Carlo tournament. Her previous victory was in 1977.

Gachrzek, an 18-year-old American, upset top seed Sylvia Hanika of West Germany on Friday to reach the final.

Phillies 5, Giants 3



Moorcroft Clocks Second-Fastest 3,000 Meters By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service
LONDON --- David Moorcroft, Britain's new track hero, broke away from a field of world-class competitors Saturday night to run the second-fastest 3,000-meter race on record, 7 minutes 32.79 sec-

Moorcroft, who set the world record at 5,000 meters in Oslo earlier this month, outpaced such celebrated runners as Britain's Steve Ovett and American Steve Scott. who finished 10th and fifth, respectively.

The race at London's Crystal Palace was originally intended as a match between Ovett and Britain's other outstanding middle-distance runner, Sebastian Coe. After Coe was forced to withdraw after suffering a hairline fracture of his leg earlier this month, meet organizers brought together a field that in-cluded many of the world's best

runners. Henry Rono of Kenya, who dropped out at the last minu urday, holds the record for 3,000 meters of 7:32.1. He had come under pressure from the Kenyan Athletic Federation that had considered challenging his entry in the meet because of his refusal to join an African team in the United

Second in the race was Sydney Maree, a South African who lives in the United States and attends Villanova University.

He stayed with Moorcroft throughout the race and passed him on the last backstretch. But Moorcroft, still riding high from his record performance in Norway, retook the lead coming off the final turn and won by about four

slowly recovering from an injury last winter. Earlier this month he dropped out of a race in Paris complaining of stomach pains. And Saturday he was not in good form and left the track hanging his

While Ovett and Coe had been expected to vie this season for the position of the world's top middle distance runner, that distinction, at least for the moment, belongs to The most disappointing per- Moorcroft. He is a widely respect-formance was Ovett's. He has been ed but previously little-known

Decker-Tabb Breaks Record

EUGENE, Ore. — Mary Decker-Tabb set a world record Friday night in the 10,000 meters. It was her third world record in less than two

Decker-Tabb led all the way on the University of Oregon's Hayward Field course as she covered the distance in 31:35.3. She shattered the mark of 32:17.19 that had been held by Yelena Sipatova of the Soviet The runner-up was Debbie Eide of the Oregon Track Chib in a time of

33: 14.6, followed by Eryn Forbes of the University of Oregon in 33:31.7. Pat Dixon, 63, also set a world record for her age group as she finished fifth in a time of 44:51.0. On June 5, Decker-Tabb set a world mark in the 5,000 meters of

15:08.26 in the Prefontaine Classic in Eugene, Ore. And on July 9 in Paris she set a mile record of 4:18.08. She also holds the U.S. record in the 3,000 meters. "I am surprised since it was my first 10,000 on the track," she said. "I

am surprised it was so easy. It just proves the records aren't real stiff yet.

The more people run them, the stiffer they'll get."

loss was the seventh in a row for balk moved the runners over be-

the Commonwealth Games and European Cup but never considered a prime contender for world record marks. Following behind Moorcroft and Maree was John Walker of

competitor who was champion in

New Zealand, the 1975 world record holder in the 3,000 meters, who is running faster than he was six years ago. Other celebrated names such as West Germany's Thomas Wessinghage and Kenyans Mike Boit and Peter Koech finished far back. Moorcroft's time set a British

record. The winner said the contest was, "much more of a race" than be expected with the runners more tightly packed than some had pre-dicted. He said had expected Ovett and Scott to dominate the field, and he was grateful to Marce for closing on him in the final lap and forcing a last burst of speed toward the finish.

The 3,000 meters is something of an stepchild in international competition. There is no Olympic gold medal and most middle-distance runners concentrate on either 1,500 meters or 5,000 meters. The top-class field Saturday gave 3,000 meters the kind of attention it has rarely received and established it as a major new test in championship running

Spilman's Home Run in 10th Gives Astros a 4-3 Triumph Over Pirates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HOUSTON - Harry Spilman hit a home run with one out in the man, Manny Trillo, set a National 10th inning Saturday night, giving the Houston Astros a 4-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates. Spilman hit the first pitch deliv-

season and his first as an Astro, and it made a winner of Joe Niek- record of 85. Pittsburgh tied the game, 3-3, in the sixth when Dave Parker dou-

ered to him by Kent Tekulve (6-4).

bled with one out and scored an out later when Dale Berra singled to center. The Pirates scored a run in the first when Omar Moreno walked

and stole second. One out later, Bill Madlock singled to right to drive in Moreno. The Astros took a 2-1 lead in the third. Dickie Thon hit his second homer of the year, a leadoff shot. Ray Knight singled and advanced to second on a wild pitch. Jose Cruz then hit a slow bouncer to

lowing Knight to score. Houston made it 3-1 in the fourth when Phil Garner tripled and scored on Art Howe's single. Pittsburgh closed to 3-2 in the fifth when Steve Nicosia singled, Moreno walked and Johnny Ray dou-

In San Francisco, Mike

League record by handling his 419th chance without an error. The It was his first home run of the gone 79 straight games without an error. Ken Boswell holds that Expos 4, Padres 1

Philadelphia a 5-3 victory over San

Francisco. The Phillie second base-

In San Diego, Bill Gullickson

pitched a seven-hitter and Warren Cromartie capped a three-run sec-

ond inning with a two-run double as Montreal beat San Diego, 4-1.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

The Expos spoiled the majorleague pitching debut of Andy Hawkins, and have now won three games in a row. Gullickson (7-8) pitched his first complete game in 19 starts this year with only Sixto Lezcano's eighth home run in the fifth spoiling his shutout. Gullick-Berra, who threw wildly to first alson struck out six, including Ruppert Jones four times,

Dodgers 6, Mets 5 In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker and Ron Cey each hit two-run sin-

gles with one out in the bottom of the ninth as Los Angeles rallied to

More Sports

beat New York, 6-5, despite two home runs by Dave Kingman. Kingman hit his 24th and 25th homers to drive in four runs. He took the major-league lead in old record was set by Ken Hubbs home runs and has hit six and in 1962. After flubbing his first chance of the season, Trillo has games.

Braves 9, Cubs 4

In Chicago, Chris Chambliss hit two RBI singles, Dale Murphy drove in two runs with a single and a double and Gienn Hubbard had a two-run triple for Atlanta as the Braves defeated Chicago, 9-4. Bob Walk (8-6) allowed 10 hits and struck out five in eight innings to earn the victory. Dickie Noics (6-8) yielded seven runs in 4% innings before Mike Proly relieved.

Cardinals 4, Reds 2

In St. Louis, Darrell Porter, Tommy Herr and Mike Ramsey drove in runs in the seventh inning to assure St. Louis of a 4-2 victory over Cincinnati. The runs were scored off Mario Soto (8-6), and the rally was helped by a one-out error by the Reds' second baseman Tom Lawless. Bob Forsch (9-5) won for the first time since June

Red Sox 8, Royals 4

In the American League, at Boston, Rick Miller tripled with the bases filled in the eighth inning to highlight a six-run rally that broke the Royals. Yankees 4, A's 1

In New York, Jerry Mumphrey

and Bobby Murcer each hit a tworun homer, and Shane Rawley pitched the first complete-game victory of his career with a fivehitter as New York won, 4-1, over Oakland. Primarily a reliever, Rawley (5-4) yielded Oakland's run in the ninth on consecutive doubles by Jeff Burroughs and Mickey Klutts.

Indians 10, Angels 4

In Cleveland, Rick Manning drove in three runs with a basesloaded walk and a two-run single to help Cleveland walk away with a 10-4 victory over California. The loss snapped a six-game California winning streak. Miguel Dilone's groundout sent home the lead run in Cleveland's four-run seventh inning, and Bill Nahorodny and Mike Hargrove hit two-run singles. But II walks issued by Angel pitchers made the difference. Brewers 5, White Sox 2

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas lined a two-run, tie-breaking don-

ble with one out in the eighth, rallying Milwankee to its seventh straight victory, a 5-2 triumph over Chicago. Cecil Cooper singled to lead off the eighth against reliever Salome Barojas (5-3). Then Ted fore Thomas hit his double. It made a winner of rookie Pete Ladd, who was recalled Friday from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

Blue Jays 11, Rangers 3 In Toronto, Ernie Whitt hit a

three-run double to complete a seven-rum second inning in which Toronto sent 11 batters to the plate, helping the Blue Jays to an 11-3 victory over Texas. Roy Lee Jackson (3-6) ended a six-game losing streak in relief, shutting out Texas in his six innings. He gave up one hit, struck out four and walked one in retiring the last 13 batters.

Orioles 8, Mariners 4

In Baltimore, the Orioles scored four runs in the second inning and four in a wild fourth, then, on the strength of four innings of shutout relief from Storm Davis, defeated Scattle, 8-4. Three Orioles, including Manager Earl Weaver, were ejected in a fourth-inning squabble over a close call at first base after Eddie Murray appeared to beat a throw on the end of a double play but was called out.

Tigers 8, Twins 4 In Minneapolis, Larry Herndon's three-run homer in the sixth and run-scoring single in the sev-Salome Barojas (5-3). Then Ted enth gave Detroit an 8-4 victory Simmons was safe on a single over Minnesota Jerry Ujdur (3-5)

Major League **Standings**

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Subjunctive Musings

By William Safire

NEW YORK — When I thrilled to the timbre of Ronald Colman's voice, or somebody imitating that voice, saying, "Ah, if I were king . . ." little did I realize that this was an example of the subjunctive mood. Speaking subjectively, the subjunctive is not a mood I like; it reminds me of fusty French lessons

from Miss Moore at Joan of Arc Junior High The French are very big on the sub-

We are now going to tackle this subject because I am tired of guessing about when to pick if I

16 Ì

were instead of if I was. "If the fellow was an A student in English," writes Jack Smith in his lively column in The Los Angeles Times, "he would not misplace an only." You're not all right, Jack: if the main verb in a sentence is conditional - would - then the ifclause verb should be subjunctive --- were. (If I were sure of this, I would write it with greater authori-ty.) The rule of thumb is to use were with would.

Safire

For example, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride." That's right, not only because the were hitches up with the would, but because the if clause makes a statement contrary to fact, or at least expresses an unlikely condition.

That's the essence of the subjunctive - use it when it ain't necessarily so. Writing about a film by Constantin Costa-Gavras, a New Yorker reviewer observed: "Its techniques of excitation could as easily be used by a smart Fascist filmmaker, if there were one. Luckily, there isn't." Were is right because it refers to a situation the writer thinks does not exist. Were is also used after hypothetical indicators like as if and as though.

So, the lazy reader is thinking. whenever I see an if, I'll use a were. That's a mistake, if there ever was

When you're calling up a possible fact in your if clause, scorn the subjunctive. "If Reagan runs again, he will win in a walk." Similarly, "If Kennedy waits to run until he is Reagan's age, it will be the year 2000." (Not were to

wait . . . would be.) The point is that you should use was after if when you are talking

about a fair possibility of fact. Let's say you just shot your spouse for the insurance money, you are about to enter a grand-jury room and you know the foreman is an English teacher. The phrase to keep in mind is: "If I was at the

> member it." If I were you, I'd use the subjunctive only to call attention to phoniness. (I'm not you, which is why were is right.) Making understandable the impenetrable subjunctive is a far, far better thing I do than I have ever done before, as Ronald Colman used to say.

> scene of the murder, I do not re-

AS A responsible political journalist, I telephoned a target of an intended harangue and asked po-litely if a story I had been given was true. He shouted, "No!" and hung up. I dutifully ran the charge and his denial, with the words "but he flatly denies that."

Joseph Hixson, a former colleague at The New York Herald Tribune, wrote to object to the "flatly." He recalled that a copy editor once axed that adverb out of his copy, with a gruff "He denied

"I found myself unable to tell him how one could deny more than deny — i.e., flatly," ruminates Hixson. "A friend who's served on a news copy desk suggested that 'flatly' means 'categorically.' But I shrewdly riposted that 'categorically might refer to a series of accusations to which an all-encompassing denial was being applied. Put it that the copy editor at the Trib smelled a 'very unique' and was determined to squash that."

Sounds like a job for the Nitpickers Patrol. Sorry, Joe: "Flatly denied" is not redundant, the way "very unique" is. The "flatly" is a legitimate intensifier, adding zip to the denial. (To say "he flat-out denied that" is a mistake, however; "flat-out" is derived from auto racing, when the accelerator pedal is pressed flat to the floor, and means "maximum effort." It should not be confused with the simple "flatly," which means without reservation or equivoca-

But the query got me to think-ing: Why "flatty demed"? Why not "roundly denied"? The answer and this is what the old copy editor may have had in mind - is that "flatly" and "denied" is a tired couple, often rightly derided as

New York Times Service

Roger Angell WASHINGTON - Roger Angell is so intent on describing precisely the "gorgeous" contours of Boston's Fenway

The Edmund Burke of Baseball Bats Out a Few Long Flies On What It All Means

edits), with the humor of a Woody Allen (whom he also edits) and with the enthusiasm of an 8-year old pounding the oiled pocket of

By David Remnick . Washington Past Service

Park that he ignores his chef's

"It's quirky and pretty," he says of Fenway. "Someone once

counted all the little angles in the

fair-ball area of the outfield wall.

I'm trying to remember how

melting, turning the drink a watery pink. "Oh yeah, I think it's

22 angles or something. There's this one spot with such a sharp

angle that if the ball gets caught between it, it keeps hitting back

and forth, whack, whack, whack.

Angell is the Edmund Burke of

baseball. When it comes to Astro-

turf, domeball, designated hitters,

seven-digit salaries, regular fences

and George Steinbrenner, he is a traditionalist who wants his base-

For Angell, who has been writing about the sport for The New

Yorker since 1962 and who has

just published "Late Innings: A

Baseball Companion," the sport is an inexhaustible supply of de-tail and ritual. "It's perfect for a

writer, so full of specifics. I love

the way a ballplayer knocks the

dirt out of his spikes," he says.
"The ritual that is sport is strongest in baseball, and I sense there

is something there that is import-

ant.
I'm a conservative in the sense

that I don't want to see things

change too quickly. Our problem

in this country is not that we take

sports too seriously, but that we

don't take them seriously enough.

We're always ready to trivialize it

"Athletes visibly represent us at our very best. Not that some-

one like Willie Mays, for exam-

ple, is such a great hero off the field, but on the field, where we

could see him, he represented an

ideal of what could be. I'm a fan

and I yell and scream about what

I hate about baseball. The owners

haven't really thought about just

Angell, 61, grew up in New York, the son of an attorney who

was a semi-pro pitcher and Ka-tharine White, an editor and prin-

cipal figure in the early days of

The New Yorker (and whose second husband was E.B. White).

at The New Yorker, a publication

that is more filet mignon than

ballpark frank, and he writes about baseball with the precision

He is now semior liction editor

what they're involved in."

and make it entertainment.

ball pure, outdoors and timeless.

The ice in his Bloody Mary is

a treasured Rawlings glove.

A distinguished, professorial-looking man, Angell edits fiction writers such as V.S. Pritchett, Max Frisch and Ann Beattie. "He is a gentle editor and a master of psychology," said Beattie, author of "Falling in Place." "He knows just how to handle individual writers and goes over everything, word by word, really line-editing

the story into being."
It is almost as difficult to imagine this soft-spoken man with the horn-rimmed glasses and neatly trimmed mustache brandishing a lethally sharp editing pencil as it is to imagine him discussing batting grips with a naked infielder.

eball is not often an occasion for elegant or reflective prose - even the best baseball books tend toward the sentimental rather than the insightful. Angell brings to the game the kind of in-telligence that allows him not only to record its supple details but also to make sense of them, to see what the game is, to understand why we might find baseball so absorbing and important.

"Baseball is perpetual play, a controlled environment," said Angell. "You can get to know a great number of people on rather intimate terms. Something is happening to them every day, which is something we can't say for our-selves. It's an intensified environ-"To be a little bit serious about

it - and I don't like to philosophize too much about something that is so much fun - baseball is about ourselves, a system of testing ourselves. It is something we arrange, we construct, to lift us up, to exhilarate us. There is an element of ritual that is so moving. I don't know why. This is why fans are so important, particularly in baseball. There's so much to know, so much history there that is precisely recorded. The fans know more about the game than the owners; they're more involved. The fans are there

of a John Updike (whom he to see that it is done right, to measure how things are done as well

as to see who wins."
"Late Innings," like Angeli's
"Late Innings," The two previous collections, "The Summer Game" and "Five Scasons," is written in a partisan voice - a voice often heard denouncing high-profile owners such as George Steinbrenner (a.k.a. King George III), who are more famous than most of their players. The loyalty of the fans, he writes, is "shown not only in their dogged, comical attachment to this hopeless team or that fading star but in their adherence to the sport in the face of the repeated injuries they have suffered at the hands of the careless men who

Most of Angell's energies, however, are devoted to praise rather than criticism. One of the best pieces of reporting in "Late Innings" is his profile of Hall of Fame pitcher Bob Gibson, a particularly obdurate, even intimi-dating public performer famous for a rising fast ball and an occa-sional brushback. Angell's subject is a recurrent one — the retired athlete trying to find a new life that is not wholly overshadowed by the glory and intensity of his athletic career. He handles it with

have bought their way into base-

ball's seats of power.

uncommon sympathy.
The ex-Cardinal pitcher has always been a tough, blunt interview subject, especially for jour-nalists who prefer glib performers like Reggie Jackson. Angell saw Gibson as a challenge.

Bob Gibson was scary, the most fearsome pitcher I ever saw," said Angell. There was nobody like him. And now that he was out of baseball, he was as tough as ever. But adrift, maybe. The thing about all athletes, in baseball particularly, is that they become sad figures. You can see a whole lifetime played out in the space of 10 or 15 years. You see them born as rookies, then they live a shining youth when almost anything seems possible, then a quick middle age and then an athletic death, their departure from the game."



Author Angell: Ritual pitch.

baseball again as a coach, first for the New York Mets and now for the Atlanta Braves - a happy ending for Angell's profile. "I heard a great story about him," said Angell, pushing aside his chef's salad again. "The other day Gibson was pitching batting practice and one of the Braves, Bob Watson, hit a home run off of him. The next pitch, Gibby knocked Watson down on his

back. So he hasn't changed."
In a way, said Angell, baseball itself has changed very little. When I watch the players, it's not as though they are competing only against their opponents on the field," he said. "It's almost as if they're playing a continuous game in time with every player and every team playing against one other. There's a magical feelone other. I nete's a magical lea-ing when a player gets old and another takes his place. There's that wonderful continuity in, say. the shortstop position from Pee Wee Reese to Luis Aparicio to Dave Concepcion.

"One trap in writing about baseball is excessive nostalgia. I think it may be because we all came to the game through our fa-thers and at a time when we were children and everything in the world seemed good. But the quality of most experience is not confined to when we were young. Tomorrow I could see the best game I'll ever see.'

And at the thought of that of a game that has, perhaps, Angell's beloved Red Sox finally overcoming their perennial lateseason jinx to win the American League flag — he begins to smile, beaming into the middle distance. ne game."

Lunch is ignored completely.

Gibson recently found work in Roger Angell is in the game.

LETTER FROM PAKISTAN Eating Under Wraps in religious journals of the Moslem

By Stuart Auerbach TSLAMABAD, Pakistan

"Brown bagging" has taken on a new meaning here during the holy month of Ramazan, as the Pakistanis call the month when faithful Moslems are supposed to skip food and water for the 16 hours from dawn to dusk.

But instead of eating from a brown bag, non-Moslem foreigness sit inside one — the coffee shop of the Holiday Inn here, whose doors and windows are covered in a plain brown wrapping paper so that fasting Pakistanis cannot see

people dining inside.

It is a criminal offense in President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's Pakistan for anyone - Moslem or not — to be seen eating or drinking in public during the fasting hours of Ramazan.

So tea and food stalls in the rail-

way station of nearby Rawalpindi are draped in black cloth, like the burkas that some Moslem women wear to cover themselves from head to toe. That way travelers, allowed under Islamic law to break the fast during Ramazan, can eat and drink without being seen.

To make sure that people perform the obligatory two hours of prayer each night after the fast ends, the state-run television has stopped carrying some of its most popular shows, including the American serial How the West was Won." Movies don't open until 10:30 p.m.

(Hastration

These state restrictions during Ramazan illustrate how Zia's martial law government is pushing Islamic regulation into Pakistan's everyday life. In many Islamic states, and in pre-Zia Pakistan, fasting during Ramazan was considered a matter between man and his god, not an issue of state.

But in Pakistan today, debates on the finer points of Islamic law that once were confined to religions journals fill the pages of the general press.

The Pakistan Times just carried a long article by Prof. Rafiullah Shehab questioning whether mouthwashes, cough syrups or food flavoring containing alcohol can be used by Moslems. His article was based on a 1975

study done in the United States that showed some of the products contain a higher percentage of al-cohol than wine or beer. He said the question was "hotly debated"

world seven years ago, but he asked Pakistan's Council on Islamic Ideology to "guide the nation" on the question of whether or not Moslems can use nonliquor prod-

ucts that contain alcohol. But the enforcement of martial law in Pakistan is not merely a philosophical question. On the first day of Ramazan, 34 people canght eating or drinking in public received jail terms ranging from three to six days and fines up to

The highest religious court, or shariat, affirmed last month the amputation of the right hand of a man convicted of stealing a clock from a mosque. No date was set

for the amputation. Sex Symbols

Some believe Zia will hesitate to carry out the sentence for fear of alienating Western aid donors, including the United States, but it is known that some religious leaders are urging him to cut off a hand for its deterrent effect.

Part of Zia's Islamization drive includes restrictions on women. A women's field-hockey team was not allowed to compete in an international match, even though they would be wearing shapeless uni forms, because men would watch. Raja Zafar-ul-Haq, the informa-

tion minister, has attacked Pakistan's newspapers which, he said, exploited women as sex symbols by publishing "objectionable" pictures of film stars.

Now all the newspapers have dropped their popular film supplements, and advertising agencies are being discouraged from using pretty women as models. The drive toward Islamization

includes a certain rewriting of history, especially as it concerns Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the father of Pakistan. A Moslem politician in British India, Jinnah liked his whiskey, dressed immaculately in Savile Row suits and was never known as a religious man. Articles he wrote show his vision for Pakistan was a secular state where South Asia's large Moslem population could have protection and independence from the subcontinent's Hindu majority.
But President Zia is converting

Jinnah into a devout Moslem. He is also sponsoring a contest for a new official portrait in which linnah will be shown wearing Pakistani garb instead of the Western-style jacket and tie he preferred.

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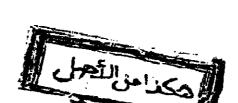
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